The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,906 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
L RIADNE	3041	500	G. L. Brooks	18th ,,
L MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M CARTHAGE-HINDU	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L PALMYRA	3036	500	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
L ARNA	3035	500	J. F. Hassall	18th ,,
L THESUS	4101	800	W. J. Seston	25th ,,
M TARMANIA	3300	500	C. B. Fernandez	1st April
L GANGES	4190	850	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— NIZAM	3735	500	R. Haselwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4026	800	H. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3113	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	3041	500	G. L. Brooks	13th ,,
L CATHAY	2263	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.

TUESDAY.

M BENGAL ..... 4732 900 W. B. Andrews 24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	
COROMANDEL	4126 80	L. Reeves	7th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3911 60	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
CATHAY	2263 500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 600, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 530, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th ,,	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 100	1st April	20th ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ..	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	P. Misra	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Boehringer	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4000	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Leonardich	2830	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,000 650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

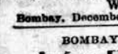
Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069 490	Capt. F. Blight	23d Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	3rd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550 480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,382 490	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,514 480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. ASIA	3,937 481	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357 490	Capt. Wm. Russell	20th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort or First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, December 27, 1886.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA" will sail as above on 12th February. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

THE CHARTERED STEAMER SIROCCO has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to make delivery of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 25, 1887.

FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

THE Executive Committee appointed by the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 17th instant, to arrange for the celebration in Bombay, of the Jubilee of the Reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, request that Subscribers to the Fund, now being raised for the celebration, WILL PAY the amounts of their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay, at their earliest convenience. Payment of all contributions will be acknowledged by the Honorary Secretaries, in the local Newspapers.

By Order of the Executive Committee,
HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Bombay, January 22, 1887.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS ..... from Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES ..... ,, Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold, London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY,
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY Little Pulteney Street, LONDON. | INDIAN BRANCHES, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET POONA. | AND AT 47 Pall Mall LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th Febv., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 31st Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the forenoon, or any other weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, January 28, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent qualityand very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co. Chemists, &c. Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 60 0
Dry Kilte Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, ...
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FASSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Dolsheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Jeisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Rein wein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0

From OTTO PHUMM, MAYENCE.

Braunsberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Scharzaeiker-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefshofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Marxgrafer-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johannisberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharshofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 13 0 ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 38 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & G. HALARSEQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPAHN.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

From J. ROSNER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roomer	,, 18 0	...

From BRANDENBURG FILS & S. BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Lanse	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montros and Co. ***	Rs. 18 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne (Munzer's Red Bars)	,, 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 29 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 34 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ***	,, 56 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 2 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 24 0
,,	,, 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	,, 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Paull Beer	Rs. 6 0	,, 3 ,,
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 ,,
Comfort Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...
Antons Dreher's	,, 6 0	,, 4 ,,

SUNDRIES.

Vin Maraaque a case of 21 Bottles	Rs. 40 0	,, ...
Finest Kummel	,, 20 0	,, ...
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	,, ...
Finest do	,, 20 0	,, ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 10 to 3lbs.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Irish Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin as 0 9
,,	1 do. 1 0
,,	2 do. 1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Peas I.	,, ...	,, 0 12
,, II.	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	,, ...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ...	,, 0 10
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Cerodalwurst	,, ...	,, 1 4
Leberwurst	,, ...	,, 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row

Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.

FOR TERMS, &c.
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUTCH CHEESE,

SPECIALLY made for Treacher and Co., Ld. will be found exceedingly mild in flavour.

Price, 12 annas per lb.

By the whole Cheese of about 4 lbs.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12; pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskeys in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing Customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH CASHMERE,
ALL WOOL.

Black, Navy, Slate, Prunne, Grey, Maroon, Black. Cash from Rs. 2-4 per yard.
Coloured. Cash from Rs. 2-12 per yard.

Patterns Free.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of HAJEE MOLIDINA JOOSUB has been CLOSED from the Decalee of Samvat year 1942, and its affairs have been WOUND UP from that day, and that the said Firm has been since carried on by HAJEE JAKARIA HAJEE MOLIDINA, who is responsible for the debts and entitled to recover credits of the aforesaid Firm of Hajee Molidina Joosub.

હાજી જકરીયા હાજી મોહેદીના.
i.e., HAJEE JACKARIA HAJEE MOLADINA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Singing, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877.
AS AMENDED BY THE SUBSEQUENT ACTS.
With Commentaries and Notes of Cases decided up to the latest possible time before publication.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW AND CLERK OF THE CROWN, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

Price Rs. 7; Packing and Postage Ans. 4.

ALSO ON SALE,
BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW. FOURTH EDITION.
Price Rs. 12; Packing and Postage Ans. 12.
Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT Education Society's Press.

NOTICE.

UNDER rule 16 of the Rules of the EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND, the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Fund will be held in the rooms of the Association, on MONDAY, the 31st January 1887, at 8 p.m., to consider the minutes of the last General Meeting, to receive and consider the Trustees on the Administration of the Fund for the year ending 31st December 1886, also Statement of Income and Expenditure and Auditors' certificate as to State of the Fund and Securities.

The Members shall also appoint Trustees and a Secretary and Treasurer, the existing office bearers retiring, but being eligible for re-election.

H. W. SWINDEN,
Secretary.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund.
Bombay, 22 Forbes Street, 18th January 1887.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colladeries, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., of Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE ART PORCELAINS, WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—Applications for temporary installations for Bombay and specially for the Mofussil must be made immediately to avoid disappointment.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents.

LIST OF ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

ROBERT LOPES, late Medical Officer in charge S. S. "Adowa."
FRANCIS WILLIAM STAVELEY JACKSON, late Captain Bombay Staff Corps, and 3rd Squadron Commander 1st Bombay Lancers.
M. MARTYRS late Head Clerk, Office of Deputy Manager, N. W. Railway, Sukkur.
HENRY RAYMOND POTAL late Lieutenant, 3 Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.
ARTHUR LAWRENCE DINGWALL FORDYCE, Capt. and late Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kanta.
JAMES BENNETTON, late a Miner in the employ of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
THOME MARIANO DE SOUZA, late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant.
CHARLES EDWARD UTTING, late of the firm of Messrs. Utting and Company, Mhow.
JOHN NORTHAM, late Editor of the "Poona Observer."
AUGUSTINO ALPHONSO, late Refreshment-room Keeper, Manmad Station.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be accepted.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 15th January, 1887.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.			CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
19 0 ... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis ...	10 8
	A favourite White Dinner Wine.		
19 0 .. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune ...	10 8
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
24 0 .. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon ...	13 0
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
22 0 ... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard...	12 0
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
32 0 ... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin	17 0
	This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
20 0 ... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac ...	11 0
	A good light refreshing Wine.		
23 0 ... Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux Dist.		13 0
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
32 0 ... Haut	... SAUTERNE ... very rich and fine ...		17 0
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ELECTRO-PLATE

MUFFINEERS,	ICE PITCHERS,	BUTTER DISHES,	PICKLE FRAMES,
Novel Linthorpe Ware, Mounted; Sets. From Rs. 7-8.	latest and most Elegant Patterns. From Rs. 30.	Latest American Novelty. From Rs. 22-8.	choice tinted Glasses in Elegant Frames. From Rs. 22-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.
SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON.

LADY EGERTON and I have stayed in this Hotel for a week and were very satisfied with the attention and management.

22nd January, 1887.

This Hotel is I think the best in Bombay. The Manager and the Servants are very obliging and attentive.

28th November, 1886.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,
Chief Commissioner, C. P.

COLONEL BADDOCK.

A Comfortable Hotel and the Mana always obliging. The new Rooms are cool and clean.

10th November, 1886.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION.

HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS!

		Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	each 8
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	each 9
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 33	each 9-8
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36	each 11-8
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30	each 5
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36	each 12-8
TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	each 8	3 for 23
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each 9	3 for 26
SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each 9-8	3 for 28
CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	each 8	3 for 22
SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each 12-8	3 for 36

HOAR & CO., { Shirtmakers, Hosiers, &c., } BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable for admixture with Aerated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 40-0 Three star...Rs. 35-0.
Two star ... ,, 32-0. One star ... ,, 29-0.

Monogram Rs. 26-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS' CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellent quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of their high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

In extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to.

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Main spring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE.)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.
VOLPI'S
LONG CELEBRATED TROUPE OF DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
COME AND SEE
THE YOUNG ELEPHANT MYSORA ON THE STAGE.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1887.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

THE RIPON THEATRE, FALKLAND ROAD.
THE THIRD GRAND PERFORMANCE OF
THE JUBILEE THEATRICAL COMPANY
will take place
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 29TH JAN. 1887,
when will be enacted the favourite operatic drama of
RELAISUM-E-JAMSHEED
and other entertaining pieces.
THE MARINE FAIR
PRICES AS USUAL
Tickets to be had at the Theatre.

THE PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of SALE of the DHURUMSEY MILLS are ready and can be had on application to
NANU & HORMASJEE, Solicitors,
No. 20, Meadows Street, Fort.

"DOUBLE" SAFE
DIFFERS from the usual Folding door SAFES in having a centre partition dividing the SAFE into two equal parts, each having its distinct door opening independently of the other. The KEYS of the right-hand door open only that of the SAFE, while those of the left-hand door are MASTER-KEYS to open both portions. THIS construction of SAFE permits the book-keeper to use the right hand compartment alone, while the other is reserved for the principal, who, with his MASTER-KEY, has command of both compartments. Size 33 in. × 29 in.× 23 in.
SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY:
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

COTTON PRESS AND PREMISES FOR SALE AT TUTICORIN.
By order of the Executors of the late JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq.
WILL be sold by Public Auction, at Tuticorin, on Thursday, 31st March next, at 11 A.M. (unless otherwise previously disposed of) the Cotton Press Premises at present occupied by HENRY KEMP WELCH, comprising Press, Finisher, Godowns, Offices, Engineer's Bungalow, Furniture, Fittings, &c., complete. Powerful engine, boiler and Bollers now lost year, also an eight-roomed Bungalow on Beach Road with roomy compound and usual offices and the Furniture thereof sold.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras, or to W. L. HILL, Tuticorin.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KILLABHAI RAJARAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo deceased.
BAI NANU one of the daughters of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest by the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 7th day of January 1887.
Messrs. TYABJI and DADABHAI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.
LANDLORDS, HOUSEHOLDERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL
ARE WARNED OF THE
GREAT RISK FROM FIRE
THEY ARE UNDERGOING BY NOT PROVIDING THEMSELVES WITH THE
HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE.
WHICH IS USED THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES, AND IS ALSO LARGELY PATRONISED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES IN INDIA.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM MR. WILLIAM WHITELEY,
the "Universal Provider."
SIR,—Having investigated "the merits of the various "FIRE EXTINGUISHERS now in the Market, I have "decided to adopt your HAND GRENADES for the "protection of my business premises in Westbourne Grove "and Queen's Road. I calculate about 70 dozen will be "necessary, and I will thank you to send this quantity "with the wire contain three each, as soon as "possible.—I am, Sir, Yours obediently,—WILLIAM "WHITELEY."
THE MADRAS AND TINNEVELLY DISASTERS WOULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED HAD THE HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE BEEN PROMPTLY USED.
PRICE Rs. 30 PER CASE OF ONE DOZEN.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA:
JAMES CROWDER,
2, Church-gate-street,
BOMBAY.

PIGMENTS FOR THE THEATRE, SOIREES, etc.

		Rs. a.
Bloom of Roses, Pears's	bot.	0 12
,, ,, Price's	,,	1 4
,, ,, Rimmel's bot. Rs. 0-12 and	,,	1 8
,, ,, Saunder's	bot.	0 10
Burnt Cork Prepared. For Negro Minstrels, etc.	box	0 12
Blanc de Perle Liquid, Atkinson's	,,	1 0
,, ,, ,, Pears's	,,	1 0
,, ,, ,, Rimmel's	,,	1 0
Carmine, for the face, and to heighten the effect of the Burnt Cork	pkt.	0 12
Chrome, for sallow complexions, and to lighten the eye-brows, etc.	box	0 8
Diamant Poudre	each	1 8
Grenadine, for the lips	,,	1 8
Lining Colour, for wrinkling the face, brown or black	bot.	0 12
Maiden's Blush, for reviving youthful bloom to the Cheeks	bot.	2 8
Pearl Powder, Atkinson's	box	0 12
Pencils for the eye-lids and eye-brows, each ,, for the veins	,,	0 12
Prepared Whiting, for Pantomimes, Clown's faces, etc.	box	0 12
Rouge de Theatre, in packets, Atkinson's ...	,,	0 12
,, ,, in pots, 4 shades ...	,,	1 3
,, ,, in packets, Pears's ...	,,	0 8
,, ,, in pots	,,	0 12
,, ,, in pots, Rimmel's ...	,,	0 12
,, ,, Vegetal	,,	1 0
,, ,, Ville	,,	1 8
,, ,, Chipese, in tablets ...	,,	1 8
Vinaigre de Rouge, Pinaud's	,,	0 8

MAKE-UP BOX, containing Rouge, Pearl Powder, Whiting, Mongolian, Ruddy Rouge, Powdered Antimony, Joining Paste, Violet Powder, Box and Puff, Chrome, Blue, Burnt Cork, Pencils for the Eyelids, Spirit, Gum, Indian Ink, Burnt Umber, Camel Hair Brushes, Hair Foot, Woolcrape Hair, Cold Cream, Paint Saucer, Miniature Puffs, Scissors and Looking Glass ... ... Rs. 21 0.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
SELF-CLEANING.
WATER FILTERS.
THIS RAPID WATER FILTER will purify the most offensive, stagnant, or other waters with astonishing rapidity. The most efficient Filter which has yet been invented. The effect of this Filter upon even the foulest Thames Water is surprising, and chemical analysis fails to detect the least trace of organic matter in the water that has once passed through it.
It is the best possible preventive of Cholera, Typhoid Fever, and all other diseases arising from drinking impure water. No water should be used for drinking or cooking without being effectually purified; and no house can be thoroughly furnished without a good Filter.

No. 000, ¼ Gal. Rs. 7-8	No. 00, ½ Gal. Rs. 9.	No. 0, 2¼ Gal. Rs. 12-8
No 1, 3¼ Gal. Rs. 17.	No. 2, 5 Gal. Rs. 24	No. 3, 6 Gal. Rs. 40
	No. 4, 7 Gal. Rs. 50	

CHEAVIN'S
POCKET RAPID FILTERS, Rs. 6 each.
BLOCK CHARCOAL
GLASS WATER FILTERS.
SUITABLE FOR BEDROOMS OR THE TABLE
THESE are in various sizes, shapes and designs. Water passed thro ugh it is rendered bright and perfectly pure.
Plain Pattern ... ... From Rs. 1 0 to Rs. 3 0
Beautifully Engraved ..... From Rs. 2 8 to Rs. 5 4
Glass Covers for the above ..... each as. 12
Spare Charcoal Block ..... as. 10
Pocket Filters in tin case ..... Rs. 2 8
Do. do. Large ..... ,, 4 8
SILICATED CARBON
POCKET FILTERS.
Designed by Major Fraser, of the Royal Engineers, and approved by the Authorities at the Horse Guards ..... each Rs. 5
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Formes of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.
By order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON,
Secretary.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the CAST IRON PIPES and FITTINGS noted below will be received by the Secretary, Local Funds Committee, Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Hyderabad Deccan, up to 12 o'clock noon of the 23rd February 1887.

	Approximate weight.
15in. dia. C. I. Pipes	327 tons
12 " " "	94 "
9 " " "	39 "
6 " " "	16 "
4 " " "	88 "
3 " " "	27 "
2 " " "	9 "
	Total...600 Tons.

Valves.
Two 2 of 15 in diameter.
Two 2 of 12" ,,
One 1 of 10" ,,
Three 3 of 6" ,,
Five 5 of 4" ,,
Two 2 of 3" ,,
2. Rates to include delivery free at Railway Station, Hyderabad, and to be for pipes 1 with turned and bored joints, 2 with wide sockets for lead joints, and 3 for special castings.
3. No Tenders will be received excepting in forms obtainable from the Secretary, Local Fund Committee, from whom also Schedules and specification of pipes can be had.
4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for C. I. Pipes and Fittings, Residency Bazaars Water-supply."
5. Tenders to be accompanied by earnest money to the extent of Rupees 1,070 by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to Secretary, Local Fund Committee, or Stock Note, or Bank Note. Tenders without earnest money will not be considered.
6. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
G. M. P. RICHARD, Captain,
Secretary, L. F. Committee.
Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Hyderabad Deccan.
Dated 25th January 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
MEETINGS of the CORPORATION as under will be held here, on Monday, 7th February 1887—(1) Special General Meeting at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—
1. Appointment of Committee to prepare an Address of Congratulation to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress.
2. Memorandum from the Acting Commissioner forwarding Government letter according sanction to the proposal of the Corporation to spend a lakh of rupees on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Reign of H. I. M., the Queen-Empress.
3. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 26th January 1887.
4. Question to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, as to the payments from surplus Cash Balance of (i) Rs. 12,500, for cost of lighting, cleaning and repairing Port Trust and Sewri roads, and (ii) Rs. 11,936, being the excess of the sum of Rs. 8,000 which may be set apart for a permanent memorial of her Majesty's Jubilee.
5. Letter from Mr. Behari Lall Ghose, Calcutta, forwarding copy of a memo. on the necessity and advantage of Technical Education in India, and of the advantage of a Polytechnic Institution near Calcutta, and asking for the Chairman's opinion and suggestions in respect of the scheme.
6. Notice of Question from Sir Frank H. Souter enquiring what steps the Municipal Commissioner purposes taking with reference to Government letter of 11th instant on the subject of the action of the Corporation in reducing the Budget Estimate for 1887-88 by striking out the 1 per cent. of consolidated rate appropriated to the Tansa Loan.
8. Notice of motion from T. Blaney, Esq., of his intention to propose that the Commissioner be asked to submit plans and estimates of House Connections for all houses for which new sewers and pipe drains have been laid down in Agripada, Byculla and Parel.
9. Further consideration of letter from Messrs. N. H. Ghoesta and others praying that further proceedings against them may be stopped in the matter of making new drain connections to their houses at Parel Road until the drainage system of that locality is finally settled.
10. Petition from house owners and occupiers living in carts close to Girgam Paper Factory, praying that gas lights may be provided in the lanes leading to the carts.
(2.) SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING at 4 p. m., on Wednesday, 9th February 1887, to consider and, if approved, adopt the Draft Address of Congratulation to H.I. M. the Queen-Empress of India.
By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 28th January.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION
THE BEST ANNOTATED EDITION
OF SOUTHEY'S
LIFE OF NELSON
Is that published in connection with th "Madras Journal of Education."
Published in two Parts, Part I. containing Chapters I to V, with full Notes; Part II. containing Chapters VI to IX, with full Notes. Price Re. 1 each Part; by V.P.P. Rs. 1-4.
APPLY to ADDISON AND Co., "Journal of Education" Office, 158, Mount Road, Madras.

MALTA CROSS
No. 3, Military Square, No. 3.
HAVANAH CIGARS.
THE cheapest, the pleasantest, the mildest one ever met with.

Rose de Ingiaterre .....at	Rs. 8	per 100 in box.	
Trabucces (Walkur)	,, 8	,,	,,
El Nevzaro	,, 8	,,	,,
Semiramis	,, 8	,,	,,
Conchas Superior	,, 7-8	,,	,,
Cleobo	,, 7	,,	,,
"Queen 2nd	,, 6	,,	,,
Princess Royal.....	,, 4	,,	,,
Punch Re.....	,, 4	,,	,,

*These cigars are little tiny ones and are used by the most Aristocratic and delicate people.
VIRGINIA CIGARS.
Quite New to India.
A very, very strong smoke, are made of the purest Virginia Tobacco, smoke very freely and give to the mouth a very agreeable taste. Who likes a strong smoke should not remain without a trial.
Villeana... ....at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
VEVEY CIGARS.
Sigari Toscani, fantastically shaped. Rs. 3 per 100.
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.
Made of Tobacco, selected by a skilfull man.

Havanah shaped No. 1 ....Rs.	2-4	per 100 in box.	
Do. do. ,, 2	,, 2	,,	,,
Do. do. ,, 3	,, 1-8	,,	,,
Do. do. short ,,	2	,,	,,
Lady's Havanah	,, 1-8	,,	,,
Office 5 minutes.....	,, 1-6	,,	,,

Cut Tobacco for pipes and Cigarrettes.
At a very moderate price.
In the above prices postage is not included.
Liberal percentage allowed to Traders, Clubs, Messes and Hotels
MYSORE PROVINCE.
ARRACK CONTRACT.
NOTIFICATION.
TENDERS are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of the manufacture and wholesale vend of arrack throughout the territories of Mysore inclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. This does not include the manufacture or sale of toddy, of European wines and spirits, or of beer.
2. The contract for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is included in this Notification with the permission of the Resident in Mysore.
3. The rate of duty (inclusive of the local cess of one anna on every rupee of duty) payable to Government on arrack of the strength 20° under proof, as well as the wholesale price at which the arrack is to be issued by the contractor are fixed as follows:—

	Per gallon.
Duty	Rs. 2 8 0
Wholesale Price.....	,, 4 6 4

4. (a) The contract for which tenders are now invited may, at the option of the Tenderer, be either for a period of three years from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1890, or for a period of five years from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1892.
(b) Every tenderer must specify whether he tenders for the contract for three or five years, as well as the amount of minimum revenue which he would guarantee yearly to the Government during the period for which he tenders.
c) No tender will be considered which guarantees to Government a minimum yearly revenue of less than seven and a half lakh of rupees during the first two years of the contract, or less than eight lakhs of Rupees during the remaining year or years of the contract.
5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or in Government securities duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore, and enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the exclusive privilege of the manufacture and wholesale vend of arrack" and must be sent to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan at Bangalore so as to reach him on or before noon of Tuesday, the 15th February 1887, after which date no tender will be received.
6. Appended is a statement showing the quantity of arrack issued and the actual Revenue realized during the past six years, together with the revenue which would have been realized if the uniform duty now fixed (Rs. 3-5-0 per gallon) had been in force in those years.

Years.	Quantity of arrack issued.	Actual revenue realized at the varying old rates of duty.	Amount of revenue which would have been realised at the uniform rate now fixed Rs. 3-5-0 per gallon.
1880-81.	210,747	6,43,022	6,86,099
1881-82.	236,695	6,33,329	7,83,720
1882-83.	214,139	6,58,703	6,66,710
1883-84.	255,308	6,88,019	8,45,767
1884-85.	264,542	7,01,574	8,76,295
1885-86.	263,378	7,47,514	8,74,439

7. For further particulars and conditions of the contract see Notification No. dated 31st December 1886, published in the *Mysore Gazette*.
By Order,
R. VIJAYENDRA RAO,
Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.
Mysore, 4th January 1887.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED SIX CHRISTIAN GIRLS to learn a profession. Must be educated up to the 5th or 6th standard. Apply personally to Mrs. KELLY, before 10 a.m., or after 6 p.m., at No. 2, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

DANCING.—A Gentleman wishes to take a few private lessons in dancing. Address, "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS or any Photographic Publications, wanted Back Numbers, liberal Price given. Apply "P." care of this paper.

WANTED for 6 or 7 weeks from 15th of March a FURNISHED HOUSE in a good Situation. Apply, stating terms, to T. W. RAWLINS, Yacht Club.

ICES.—Wines and Spirits, French and English Confectionery. Great variety of Fans and Scents of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

TO-DAY'S ICES, PISTACHIO and STRAWBERRY Cream, Rose Water Ice, Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail. Pastry every day fresh. MORENAS and Co., General Merchants, 15, Meadow Street.

LOST, on Malabar Hill, a small white English TERRIER slut called "Nellie," slightly underhung, one tooth projecting on left side, lower jaws. On return to Mr. Best at Malabar Hill or Rampart Row a suitable reward will be given.

CIGAR ASH or PIN TRAYS. Electro-Brassed, suitable for CLUBS or MESSES. "Annas 8 each or Rs. 5 per doz. "Cat's Head" pattern, annas 8 each or Rs. 5 per doz. "Retriever Head" pattern, annas 8 each or Rs. 5 per doz. "Fish" pattern, annas 8 each or Rs. 5 per doz. "Basket" pattern, annas 8 each or Rs. 5 per doz. Good Briar Wood Pipes, Rs. 3-8 per doz. Apply LEATHES & Co., Commercial Sale Rooms, 19 Meadow Street, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are only those that are manufactured and made by the Singer Manufacturing Co; (formerly I. M. Singer & Co.) They can be had for cash or on hire. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Consignment of Steel Trunks at Manufacturer's Prices. LEATHES & Co.

HARTS Patent Magnetozone Combs, every tooth a perfect magnet. LEATHES & Co.

COPELAND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC SETS and MATERIALS. LEATHES & Co.

TOILET SETS from Rs. 7, Dinner Sets from Rs. 22. Apply to LEATHES & Co., 19, Meadow Street.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

QUADRILLE PARTIES and BALLS—Excellent String Bands provided. Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, a light serviceable MAIL-PHARTON. Price Rupees 300. Apply to "F. C. F." care of this Paper.

NEWFOUNDLAND, BULL and FOX TERRIERS FOR SALE. Apply to M. Goldstein, Coffee house, Prince's Dock Gate.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY, a very serviceable single-seated Brougham, Arab Horse (7 years), Harness, &c.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Pearoo Mahomed Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian designs made to order. Chuckla, No. 6.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

JUBILEE BROOCHES.—In Silver and Gold, artistically finished, Rs. 8 and 20. Early application solicited. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

TO LET, BUNGALOW No. 4, Mount Pleasant Road, Ridge, close to the one occupied by Mr. Grattan Geary. Apply to Mr. J. A. SETT, at Nowrojee Hill.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Dipter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. 8 B Coat and Trousers. T. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

VELVETEENS, all colours, striped, embossed, stamped, and plain. A magnificent assortment just opened at THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, Dressmakers, Tailors and Outfitters.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March next. H. H. the Rao of Cutch, Forbound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 12-4. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow street.

WANTED, a European NURSE accustomed to the care of children and who understands the duties of Lady's Maid. Liberal salary will be given for an efficient servant. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

FOR POLICEMEN.—PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, worked very Cheaply, will turn out 36 Photos in 5 minutes, at an outlay of half anna. These instruments are extensively used by the London Continental Police. Sorabjee Cowasjee & Co., Auctioneers.

A WIDOW LADY residing in a large House in a convenient and healthy part of London, with grown up daughters, can offer a home for children or a Lady with children. For terms and particulars apply to Mrs. Mackay, 3 Castletown Road, Kensington, W. London.

TO LET MOUNT ABU.—For Season, rains, cold weather. Fair View; formerly occupied by General Watson: splendid situation: accommodation for two families. Apply F. C. O. Beaman, Bo. C.S., Baroda, or Framji Nusserwanji Santook, Agent, Mount Abu.

WARMING STOVES admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BEST HUNGARIAN WINES from the well-known Vineyards of J. Palugyai and Sohne, Pressburn (Hungary) Chateaux Palugyai, white, per doz. qts. Rs. 16; per 2 doz. pts Rs. 17, Chateaux Palugyai, red, per doz. qts Rs. 16, per 2 doz pts Rs. 17. Carlowitzer, per doz. qts. Rs. 14, per 2 doz pts. Rs. 15. Pressburger, red, Rs. 14, per doz qts. Agency, 4 Bruce Lane.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed at the above Hotel, with my family, for ten days, and I am perfectly satisfied with the accommodation and the living, the latter has been exceptionally good, and at very moderate charges. The Proprietors are the most courteous and obliging Gentlemen, in the way of business, I ever met with, and their Staff and Servants always been most civil and attentive. I wish the Hotel every success in the future.—W. C., Capt., 12th Lancers.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port rust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 8-8.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE. Apollo Street.

THE WATERBURY WATCH, PRICE Rs. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is not solikely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO. guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. A guarantee for one year is given with each watch.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Free and Safe by Parcel Post in satin lined box.
PRICE Rs. 8-12.
Free and safe by V. P. Post Rs. 8-14.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
AUCTION SALE of Railway plant, stores, &c., &c., of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st February, and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel
A large quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of steel scrap coiled keys, fire bards, scoops, bevil bars, rails, fish plates, timber scrap, furniture, photographic materials, old tents, lumber scrap, portable engine 10 H. P. and sundry other miscellaneous articles.
Catalogues will be published and be had on the premises or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Peerojshaw Framjee Batlivala, the following landed property, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an Indenture, dated 5th February, 1885:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a dwelling house standing thereon, known by the name of Perozi Baugh, situate at Bandora, in the district of Thanna, and measuring about 32,194 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Rhundaree Koomares and Antonee Manuel DeMont and others, on the south by the property of Antonee Manuel DeMont and others, on the east by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and on the west partly by the road, leading from Gorebunder, and partly by public road and the said premises are now in the occupation of Rungree Haloo Chuman Amin.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 27, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
SALE of very valuable landed property on the Podder road at Cumballa Hill.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz.
All that piece of Pension and Tax ground containing by admeasurement 4,122 square yards or thereabouts, together with the newly built bungalow, cookroom, stable, servant's quarters and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Podder Road at Cumballa Hill in the Registration subdistrict of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17 and No. A 98, new survey No. 711; and bounded on the east by the vacant land formerly belonging to Ramchunder Pandoosett, but now to Damodar Succaram, on the west and south partly by a public passage formerly called Gowan, and partly by the vacant ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and on the north by pieces of vacant land formerly the property of one Pedro, a Portuguese, and of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanza respectively, but now of Muncherjee Framjee Cama and Minguel Antonio Dias respectively, and which said bungalow and premises are now in the occupation of A. F. Cox, Esq.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plateware rich crockery and glassware handsome China and Japanese flower vases rich table ornaments, first rate pictures Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps handsome Brussels and Persian carpets &c. the property of Captain A. H. MEIN. The same comprises rich plain glasswares handsome dessert and tea services bestplated cruet and pickle stands, egg boilers, egg boiler saddles box, round and oval waiters, breakfast cruet, ice pail, bread basket, asparagus tongs, fish knife and forks, candlestick reading lamp, best steel table cutlery with cases, teakray handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain furniture such as a set of teakwood telescopic dining tables in 4 pieces, handsome largesize sideboard with mirrorglass, back whatnot, dumbwaiter drawing room, joss, sticks, overall, writing and mocha filter podire dressing and washhand, tables with white marble tops, handsome drawing rooms set in prices, handsome wirescreen chiffoniers with mirror glasses cover whatnoats ornament, hat and umbrella stands, large size Inlaid writing table with mirror glass single and double screens, drawing room, easy low straight reclining bentwood rocking and Madras notes are and without arm chairs iron bedstead complete, marbletop washhand and dressing tables with pattern glass clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers dressing and cheval glasses, handsome always with plate glass doors, sofa and reclining couches, round teapoys book and tripod stands, whole Madras pattern single and double glass door book case handsome velvet wall mirrors rich table ornaments utensils rich Bohemian flowers vases majolica, basket and flower pots handsome Brussels and Cambay carpets handsome oil painting and colourprints Hincks patent duplex table and hanging lamps bath dinnaus and cookroom furniture copper utensils a collection of choice and rare plant in tubs and pots &c &c.
At 2 p.m.
1 Handsome English built landau by Morgan and Co
Long Acre for a single or pair of horses.
Catalogues will be ready in the afternoon and the property will be on view this evening
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 28, 1887.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

NOTICE.
JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,
BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.
Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, Lon

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.
THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

CHAMPAGNE.
JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE"
A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.
Per dozen quarts ..... Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints ..... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

BANJOS!
S. ROSE CO.,
BOMBAY.
BANJOS!
BANJOS!
BANJOS!

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 4-30 p.m.
Band, G. I. P. R., Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Africa (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Rimpha (s), from Batoum; and Assyria (s), Basrah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Coast and Karachi; Surat (s), London; and Gelert (s), Moulmein.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Inchlonga entered, and the s.s. Surat left the dock yesterday.

CYCLING.—The Bombay Ramblers meet at the Bandstand at 4-30 p.m., this day, when a start will be made for Parel, calling at the Victoria Gardens at 5 p.m.

BANDORA LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB.—Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, J.P., has subscribed Rs. 100 towards the Reading Room and Library of the Bandora Literary and Social Club.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th January, 1887, was 60,239 maunds, and in money, Rs. 13,361.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahadoo Pursad, living at Falkland Road, reported to the police that while he was lying asleep in front of his shop, some person stole a purse containing Rs. 93 in currency notes and cash, from under his pillow, some time between the hours of 9 and 9-30 p.m., on Thursday.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Bombay is seven times bigger than Lahore, but no one would believe this from a perusal of the report of the committee of the Bombay Gymkhana for the half-year ending 31st December, 1886. Except as regards rowing, Lahore is, considering its size, well able to hold its own against Bombay in the matter of amusements.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE BOMBAY S. FOR THE P. OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is the report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Society during the week ending 15th inst:—Horses: Emaciated, 1; sent to Pinjrapole, 4. Bullocks: Lame, 10; sore necks, 17; tumours on neck, 9; emaciated, 3; sores on body, 1; overloaded, 10; goading, 3; sent to hospital, 3—total number of cases 61.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Thuckee, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Desabhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges of theft of property, consisting of a small brass box and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 3-8, the property of Ramchurn Amrutlal, a bill collector, on Thursday last. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said she was drunk at the time, and also admitted one previous conviction of theft. She was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, at 5-30 this evening:—

March.....	True till death.....E. Newton.
Overture.....	Masaniello .....Auber.
Valse	Little Sailors .....A. G. Crowe.
Selection ...	Elisir d'Amore .....Donizetti.
Polka	Excursion.....T. Dawson
Galop	One turn more .....T. Dawson

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Govind Suddoo, a gardener in the servie of a Mr. Summers, residing at D'Lisle Road, Parel, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Desabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold watch and albert chain, with a gold seal and gold mohur attached, of the collective value of Rs. 180, the property of his master, on the evening of the 25th inst. The complainant on missing his property on the evening in question, reported the matter to the police, who upon inquiry arrested the accused on suspicion who subsequently made a statement, and produced the stolen property from where he had buriedit in the compound of his master's premises. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.—To read the evidence which is being tendered before the Public Service Commission is simply bewildering in its variety, and if every member is not insane before the end of the chapter, the public will have much cause to rejoice that such valuable lives were spared for future service to the country. Native opinion is not by any means so unanimous as was expected; however the whole subject is being so thoroughly threshed that nothing but good can come of it to both the rulers and the ruled, the latter will better see what a task it is to govern a country successfully with various peoples, languages, and interests. The talk about unity for India is all fudge; when it comes to a question of dividing the loaves and fishes, we see caste against caste, and province against province. So far as the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community is concerned, however, the chances are that things will improve for it, for they cannot be worse; there will, I think—I venture on a forecast—be a great Uncovenanted, and a select Directive, as Mr. Lee-Warner puts it. If admittance into the former is by competition alone, Anglo-Indian lads will have to work, and to keep their footing, unless matters are adjusted by marks for other things than mere book-learning.—*Anglo-Indian Advocate.*

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF GIRLS.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Miriam, a Mussulman woman, and keeper of a brothel, was charged before Mr. Ryan with having kidnapped from lawful guardianship two minors for immoral purposes. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Turner and Mr. D'Souza, appeared for the defence. William James Nolan, an Inspector of Police attached to the C. I. Act Department, said he visited some registered brothels on Tuesday night when during his rounds, two of them were on the Picquet Road. Witness was accompanied by a sepoy. In one of the rooms of the house kept by the accused he found two native girls, named Elizabeth Marshall, aged 9 years, and Parbutee, aged 11 years. One of the girls, the elder, was found by the sepoy, who searched the room by witness's instructions, under a cot hid among a quantity of rubbish. The accused when questioned, told witness that one of the girls was employed by her and the other was on a visit to her. The girl Parbutti stated that she was from her uncle's house married to a tailor, and one evening, two months ago, while on her way home, she was taken by a man named Chotoo, a beggar, to a baker, who gave him Rs. 2. From the baker's shop she was taken to the house of the accused, where she was kept for two months, being prevented from leaving the house. After the above evidence, the case was adjourned.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P and O Co's s.s. Surat, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London—Mr Juicks.
For Brindisi—Mrs. E. Clotte Smith.
For Aden—Capt. and Mrs Mein, Mr Sloman and Mr Mirza Cumroodin.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, Toolsilal Goolall and others, a firm of Marwarree money-lenders, had some time ago obtained a decree against John Antonio and another, employés in the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, in respect of a debt due on a promissory note. In execution of this decree the judgment creditors attached the salary of the first defendant now in the hands of his employers. The Court according to the usual practice issued a summons calling upon the Tramway Company to show cause why the moneys in their hands should not be paid over to the plaintiffs. Yesterday, the first plaintiff appeared to support the summons. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared on behalf of the Tramway Company, to show cause, but the defendants in the case did not put in an appearance. Mr. Roughton, in showing cause, objected to the power of the Court either to issue the summons or make an order upon it. He contended that section 286 of the Act only enabled the Court to prohibit the money being paid to the debtor and does not then provide for an order for its payment to the creditor. Moreover, the order could not be executed if made. The Court has only power, and that is to appoint a receiver.

His Honour said that as the section prohibited the money being paid over until further order, it would seem to follow that there must be power to make the order, and such had been the practice of the Court. Moreover, such orders were made in England under the Judicature Acts. As to how the order was to be enforced he expressed no opinion. On the application of Mr. Roughton, his Honour made the order subject to the opinion of the High Court, to be obtained upon a case to be stated by the learned Judge.

GRAEFENBERG

CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

CLAIM FOR A GOLD RING.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. J. Warden, Acting Second Judge, Rowjee Shirajee sought to recover from G. J. Hickling the sum of Rs. 25-8, being the value of a gold signet ring which he got made at the request of the defendant.

Mr. Cowasjee Setna appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant in person. In this case the plaintiff, who was recently a jobber in the E. D. Sassoon Mill, had obtained an order for a short-date summons against the defendant, who was also employed in the same mill as a carding master in a superior capacity to the plaintiff, on the ground that the defendant having left the service of the mill on the 21st instant, was about to leave Bombay in search of another employment. The defendant, on denying his liability, his Honour called upon him to prove his case. The defendant stated that the value of the ring was about Rs. 9, and that it was returned to the plaintiff in the presence of two persons. In his cross-examination he admitted that he had acted in an irregular manner in having unauthorizedly drawn the plaintiff's wages after the plaintiff was discharged from the service of the mill, and he relied on justification of his conduct on the practice prevailing in England, but he was unable to cite any instance of such irregular practice in India. The plaintiff and his witness (the goldsmith who made the ring) proved that the signet ring weighed one tola, which, with its making, was properly valued at Rs. 25-8; it also bore the defendant's initials. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Cursetjee the mill manager, his Honour commented on the defendant's version of the story, remarking that he had made two different statements—one before the mill manager and the other before the Court. His Honour said he believed the evidence given by the Parsee manager, who was a disinterested witness in the case, and passed a judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 25-8, and professional costs, making it payable within eight days.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT ALIBAG.

A PRIZE distribution took place on Saturday, the 8th instant, in connection with the Free Church Mission Schools at Alibag and Revadanda, in the Colaba district. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the Wilson College, Bombay, presided on both occasions. At Revadanda there was a large gathering of the pupils and the people of the town, who assembled in a *marquee* erected for the occasion in a convenient part of the town. The people were all on holiday attire, and presented a most picturesque spectacle. The attendance at the Revadanda School, which was started only eight months ago, is now upwards of 230 in the three departments, while the highest class in the English department is preparing for the First Grade Public Service Examination. There were recitations in English, Sanskrit and Marathi, and excellent singing was a feature of some of the classes. At the close of the proceedings the chairman addressed the audience in Marathi, as only a few of those present understood English. This was followed by a distribution of *pan-supari* and flowers.

In the afternoon a similar meeting was held in connection with the Alibag School. The Alibag English School has been about eight years in existence, and has already done good service to the community in preparing boys for the Public Service and Matriculation Examinations. The European officials of the district have always shown their interest in this Institution, and have occasionally contributed liberally to its support.

The Rev. Ganpatrao R. Navalkar, who is in charge of these schools, made a brief statement regarding their progress, in the course of which he spoke in high terms of the teachers and pupils, chiefly in respect of their moral character. He had specially been impressed by the truthfulness, the purity of language, and the conscientiousness of the pupils, who had remained for any length of time in the school. He stated that the religious instruction regularly imparted furnished a fair basis for moral training and made it practically influential. The schools in both places was opened at the request of the inhabitants and are very popular. It appears that the school at Alibag is the only Zilla High School carried on by private enterprise.

DAMAGES FOR AN ACCIDENT ON THE WELLINGTON RECLAMATION.

THE case of T. F. Evans *vs.* Sirdar Dilar Dowlut Bahadur came on for hearing on appeal before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, yesterday. It was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Jardine, who passed a decree in May last against Sirdar Dilar Jung for Rs. 33,000, holding that the Port Trustees, who were joined in the suit as defendants, were not liable. In the Court below, the plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 60,000, as damages sustained by him in consequence of falling into a pit, on the 1st September 1885, on the Wellington Reclamation. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs Winter and Burder, appeared for Sirdar Dilar Jung, the appellant and defendant; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

Mr. Justice Jardine in his judgment in the case said that the land on which the accident occurred belonged to the Port Trustees and was in their possession at the date of the accident; but an agreement had been entered into whereby the land was to be leased by them to Sirdar Dilar Jung, who was accordingly let into possession in February 1886. The Port Trustees had for some years past been in the habit of letting most of this land for tenting purposes in lots marked out with pegs, but before the two seasons taken down each monsoon, besides this, the Trustees had for several years let some bungalows on the seaside near the Dockyard to a Mrs. Nicholl, and Mr. Green of Messrs. Green and Read of the Apollo Bunder. A road, along which carts could pass, led from the Apollo Bunder road to these bungalows, But there was an ample body of evidence to show that people had been in the habit of crossing the land diagonally for the last two or three years without any hindrance or prohibition. This was proved by the plaintiff, who had used the path for eighteen months, by different witnesses who used to visit the bungalows, and by the head butler of the Royal Yacht Club, who said that he and the other club servants used it. The path was a short cut to the Fort. It went across the tenting ground to a small gate, which was generally open, at a corner near Mr. Muraglia's shop, which abutted on highway. No express permission had ever been given to the occupants of the bungalows, or the members or servants of the Yacht Club to make use of this path. It was a mere beaten track, and so far from being a public way, it was from time to time obstructed in the tenting season by the ropes and pegs of tents. The plaintiff had for sometime been the occupant of the bungalow belonging to the Port Trustees, but let to Messrs. Green and Read, who were paying them rent for it at the priod when the accident occurred. He had the option of using the road leading to the Apollo Bunder. But to go to the Fort where his business was that way would be traversing two sides of a triangle; and like occupants and servants of the Yacht Club and the visitors to the bungalow, he used the beaten track across the tenting ground in his goings to and fro. For this he had no more than a bare tacit permission; he was a user by license, and not by right. On the morning of the 1st September, 1885, the plaintiff left his bungalow and went to his business in the Fort as usual by the short cut. He returned about 11 p.m., when he entered on the short cut by the gateway near Muraglia's shop. After walking about twelve paces, he kicked against something and then tumbled into a hole, from which fall he certainly sustained bodily injury and pecuniary loss. It was admitted that the digging of this hole was only begun about 3 p.m. that day. The plaintiff had apparently had no notice of its being dug, or of any intention to dig it. The night was very dark. He had been at the Volunteer Club after his dinner, and many questions had been put as to his sobriety that night. Mr. Justice Jardine held upon the evidence that plaintiff was not at all under the influence of liquor, and that there was no negligence on his part nor any want of ordinary care and caution. There was no fence round the hole nor any light which might enable persons using the path to avoid the danger, nor any watchman present. Plaintiff did sustain damage, personal and pecuniary, through his falling into the hole. There was, in the learned judge's opinion, negligence in digging a hole like the one in question across a path used by several licencees, and in placing no person or light to warn passengers of the danger. The notice or warning was necessary. On the question of damages, Mr. Justice Jardine thought it was clear that the plaintiff had suffered serious injury of a nervous kind; but it was very difficult to say what extent of injury would result in future, or how far it would be permanent. His Lordship thought the evidence at any rate showed that the plaintiff was seriously injured, and for some years at least would be unable to follow the trade by which he earned his living. But the evidence to show that the plaintiff was likely to suffer severer physical injury in future was only of a problematical kind; and on this ground his Lordship reduced the sum claimed on this account. His health was not improving, he could not work at his trade; he would have to go away for change of air, and if he attended to his medical adviser, would have for a long time to be confined to all that he did and be in a state of considerable anxiety. He was much inconvenienced now. He could not walk fast, he had difficult in moving his head and other nervous symptoms It was difficult to say how much a jury would award; but on the whole his Lordship thought ought to give weight to the medical opinion expressed by Dr. Smith after recent and repeated observations; and, in the absence of contradiction, the defendants not having acted on the plaintiff's offer to submit himself to farther medical examination, his Lordship would award for the injury of the future a sum which, with the amount awarded for losses already incurred, would amount to Rs. 33,000. Mr. Macpherson asks for costs of the Port Trustees out of the sum awarded, and, as I see no reason why the plaintiff here should be exempted from the ordinary rule by which a successful party gets his costs paid, I order the costs of the Port Trustees to be paid by the plaintiff and out of the damages, if recovered. As regards the usual costs of the pauper plaintiff and his Court fees, I order the second defendant to pay them.

His Lordship ordered the costs of the Port Trustees to be paid by the plaintiff out of the damages, if recovered. As regarded the costs of the plaintiff as a pauper plaintiff and his Court fees, the Court ordered the second defendant to pay them.

Mr. Macpherson, for Sirdar Diler, contended that the amount awarded the plaintiff by the Court below was exorbitant, and that plaintiff could not under any circumstances earn more than Rs. 250 a month. Commenting on the evidence, the learned counsel contended that the injuries sustained by the plaintiff, who was a young man, were by no means permanent, and that it was more likely he would get over their effects after a few years.

Mr. Russell addressed the Court at some length in support of the judgment given by Mr. Justice Jardine. If the Appeal Court thought the amount awarded was excessive, the learned counsel submitted upon calculation he had made that the lowest sum to compensate his client would be Rs. 20,000. Sirdar Diler had made on offer of Rs. 10,000 only since the judgement was given.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, their Lordships did not think it likely that the plaintiff had made by his work as a watchman more than Rs. 250 a month. Giving due weigbt to the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith in favour of the plaintiff, the Court thought it was not likely that plaintiff would be permanently unfitted for work as a watchman. He was a young man and would be able to support himself by some means after a few years. The Court thought they would probably give sufficient compensation for the injuries sustained by the plaintiff by awarding him Rs. 250 a month for five years, which would be Rs. 15,000, and add to the sum Rs. 2,000 for the expenses plaintiff had been put to during the time he was suffering, making a total of Rs. 17,000. Each party to bear his own costs of the appeal.

NEUMON *VS.* MAX MINCK.

APPLICATION TO HAVE A CASE REHEARD.

BEFORE the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, at a sitting of the Appeal Court yesterday, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, applied to have the case of Adolph Neumon *v.* Max Minck reheard in the High Court. The application was made under sec. 35 of the Small Cause Court, Act XV. of 1882, which provides that in any suit where the amount of value of the subject matter exceeds one thousand rupees, and the High Court is of opinion that there has been a miscarriage or failure of justice, or that there are other good grounds, the Court shall make an order that the suit be re-heard in the High Court. The suit was originally brought in the Small Cause Court, and Rs. 2,000 were claimed as damages for wrongful dismissal of the plaintiff from the service of the defendant. It was heard by Mr. Spencer, the Acting Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, and decided in favour of the plaintiff, with damages rupees two thousand, the full amount claimed, and costs.

The learned counsel read the petition of the defendant Max Minck, carrying on business as a watchmaker at Rampart Row, against whom the decree was passed. The petitioner stated that this suit was filed against him in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, to recover Rs. 2,000 for damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of an alleged breach of agreement dated 16th July 1885. Plaintiff stated that by the agreement his services were retained for a period of three years from the 1st October 1885 to 30th September 1888, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250; that he worked in terms of the agreement till the 30th November 1886, when without any reasonable cause he was dismissed; that he had faithfully performed his part of the contract, and was willing to fulfil his engagement; that being a foreigner in Bombay, it would be difficult for him to obtain similar employment on a salary of Rs. 250 a month; and that he had sustained damages by the wrongful dismissal, which he assessed at Rs. 2,000 only, with a view of bringing the suit within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. The suit came on for hearing before Mr. Spencer, Acting First Judge, on the 17th December 1886 and the 8th and 17th January 1887. As defences to the claim, petitioner urged that the plaintiff did not work in terms of the agreement, that he was not willing to do so, and was not dismissed without reasonable or justifiable cause. His Honour on the 17th January passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 2,000 with costs. During the hearing, the learned Judge allowed irrelevant questions to be put to the plaintiff and his witnesses and allowed irrelevant matter to be given in evidence which could only prejudice the defendant. The learned Judge so interfered to protect the plaintiff from cross-examination, that the attempted cross-examination was useless and entirely failed. From the beginning of the case he emphatically showed a leaning in favour of the plaintiff and gave him every encouragement, while, on the other hand, he was equally adverse to the defendant. He disallowed almost every objection to the mode of examination, and generally refused to make any note of it. He refused to allow relevant questions to be put for the petitioner, and excluded documents which would have had a considerable effect on the plaintiff's evidence. Petitioner's defence was prejudicially affected by such proceedings. He had made arrangements to leave on the 1st December 1886 for Lahore, where also he carries on business. He was on that day served with the summons in the suit, and having gone to Lahore, was unable, on account of the urgent business, to come down to Bombay during the hearing of the suit to give evidence in support of his defence. His attorney asked for a postponement for two months or for the issue of a commission; but the Judge refused to issue a commission and would not grant a postponement unless petitioner deposited security in Court to the extent of Rs. 3,000 within six days. There was no time in the interval to write to Lahore and get an answer back from petitioner. The judgment of the learned Judge was against the weight of the evidence. That the evidence of C. Gabriel, on behalf of the petitioner, was supported by a large number of letters and by a sepoy. The only evidence against it was the unsupported evidence of the plaintiff, whose testimony was inconsistent, and unworthy of credit. The evidence of Gabriel was straightforward and was absolutely unshaken by a long cross-examination; yet the learned judge said it was worthless, and warmly added "I have to get off my seat on this bench, and let that man Gabriel decide this case. The evidence of that man is worthless." The learned judge in his judgment made no reference to the letters which had been put in (support of petitioner's case by the petitioner, feeling himself aggrieved, is desirous of having the suit reheard. Mr. Inverarity proceeded to say that the plaintiff was represented by Mr. Rustomjee, a pleader. Plaintiff said that the real motive for dismissing him was that he would not go to Lahore as required by the defendant, for he was not bound by his agreement to go to Lahore. The real motive, the learned counsel said, was that dozens of letters of complaint had been received regarding the plaintiff's neglect of his work. Fifty or sixty letters, complaining of the plaintiff's neglect, were put in evidence in support of the evidence given by C. Gabriel. There was another ground for the dismissal. There were letters written by the plaintiff to other people, which were calculated to injure the defendant's credit. He was shown several letters, and he admitted they were his writings. One letter was an anonymous letter by the plaintiff to a merchant in Germany attacking the defendant's credit. Mr. Hemming showed a part of the letter to the plaintiff and asked him if it was his handwriting. The Judge said he would not admit it unless plaintiff was shown the whole of the letter, and given the opportunity of again saying whether it was his. If that had been done, plaintiff would have seen that the letter would tell against him, and being without a signature would at once have denied that it was his.

The Chief Justice: Plaintiff would have been entitled to see the whole of the letter.

Mr. Inverarity said the plaintiff did not say "I won't answer the question unless I see the whole letter." If he had said that, he would have been entitled to see the letter. They intended to put in the whole letter afterwards; but their object was to show the plaintiff the whole of it after getting on the Judge's notes his admission that it was his. It was an anonymous letter, and had plaintiff seen their object, he would have denied that the letter was his.

The Chief Justice: Plaintiff admitted that it was his letter. After that what was the objection to putting it in?

Mr. Inverarity: Mr. Spencer refused to take down on his notes the plaintiff's answer that the letter was his unless he was shown the whole letter at first.

The learned counsel then read Mr. Spencer's note of this part of the evidence, pointing to the omission to note down the plaintiff's answer that the letter was his. The learned counsel contended that the Judge had no right to refuse to take the answer down.

The Chief Justice: O, yes, he ought to have done it; but after that was done he might have insisted on the plaintiff being shown the whole of the letter.

Mr. Inverarity: It would have been perfectly proper if the answer had been taken down. But the Judge did not (as appears from his note) take down the answer.

The Chief Justice: It would have been an objection for the witness to take, that he could not by merely looking at the first few lines tell whether the letter was his.

Mr. Inverarity: Or he would have been asked in re-examination by his own pleader. But it was the Judge who took the objection before taking the answer down that the handwriting was the plaintiff's. The party did not object.

The Chief Justice said the whole thing turned upon what occurred. (The note was to the effect—Mr. Rustomjee objects to the letter being put in in this form. Objection allowed.)

Mr. Inverarity said Mr. Hemming, who appeared for the defendant before Mr. Spencer, was in Court, and that their Lordships might cross-examine him as much as they pleased.

The Chief Justice: I cannot do that.

Mr. Inverarity asked to be allowed to put in an affidavit by Mr. Hemming; and said that Mr. Spencer might then be asked if it was true.

The Chief Justice said, if Mr. Inverarity was going to rely upon the point, the better course would be to ask Mr. Spencer to amend his note and make it clear.

Mr. Inverarity: Yes, we attach considerable importance to the point. Supposing Mr. Spencer admits the truth of our statement, and yet refuses to take a note, what is to be done then?

The Chief Justice: Let the case arise, and we will see. (A laugh.)

After some discussion, the Chief Justice adjourned the matter for a week. Meantime the Prothonotary was instructed to write to Mr. Spencer and ask whether by the expression "put in" in the concluding sentence of his note, (beginning "Mr. Hemming puts a number of letters" and ending "Objection allowed") he meant putting in the hands of the witness, or putting in as part of the evidence in the case; and also whether he declined to take down the plaintiff's answer that the letter was his, unless the letter was detached from the bundle, and the question was put to him again after plaintiff has had an opportunity of seeing the whole letter.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th January, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·930
Temperature of the Air	74·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	69·9
Dew Point	65·5
Relative humidity of Air	755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	78·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·3
General Directions of Wind..	NNW, ENE ... NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.....	192

* From midnight to midnight.

PROFESSOR DARMESTETER ON LEGENDARY HISTORY.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Society's rooms in the Town Hall yesterday evening, when Professor J. Darmesteter read a paper on "A Hindoo Legend in the Shah Nama." The Hon'ble Mr. Justice West presided, and there were present the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hart, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Professor Peterson, the Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, Messrs. G. W. Forrest, J. Burgess, J. Griffiths, Rev. Dr. R. W. Evans Rev. Mr. R. Scott, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Messrs. Cursetjee Furdonjee Parukh, K. B. Kama, Dorab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, J. H. Steel, W. R. Macdonell, and Byramjee, Nasserwanjee Seervai, and Drs. Atmaram Pondurang, K. R. Kirtikar and Bhagwanlal Indraji.

Mr. Darmesteter said that he wanted to propose a problem to the meeting the solution of which might interest the historian as to the literary relation between India and Persia. He drew attention to what he termed the striking similarity between the episode in the Mahabharata, knownas therenunciation of Yudhisthira, king of Delhi, and the renunciation of Kaikhosroo in the Shah Namah. Yudhisthira after having reconquered his kingdom, which had been usurped by his cousins, the Kurus, became disgusted with the world, sought to leave it and go to heaven. He set out with his four brothers and their common wife Draupedi. They crossed the Himalayas and than saw Mount Meru, which was believed to be the seat of heaven beyond a sea of sand. In crossing this desert, Yudhisthira's brothers and wife fell one by one exhausted and died, and he entered heaven alone. In the Shah Namah Kaikhosroo, king of Persia, after avenging the murder of his parents on his grandfather, Afrasyab, king of Turan, left the earth disgusted, and also set out for heaven. His noblemen and several faithful followers accompanied him on his journey against his warnings. They crossed a mountain, and arrived at a desert of sand, but in passing through it they were killed, also buried, during the night in a snowstorm. After the storm was over the king was found no more. He was supposed to have been translated to heaven during the storm. Mr. Darmesteter thought that the similarity between the two legends was too particular to be accounted for, except by assuming that they were borrowed from one another, or from some common source. As there was evidence that the legend of Kaikhosroo was as old as Alexander's time, and on the other side as the style and the treatment of the Hindoo episode seemed to show it to have been a modern addition to the Mahabharata, the lecturer was inclined to think that it was borrowed from Persian either through literary connection or from oral tradition. The professor attempted to show that the Persian legend was borrowed to the last detail by the Hebrew writers of the Sepher Hayashar, a legendary history of the Jewish people written in the Middle Ages, and applied to Patriarch Enoch.

A discussion then followed, at the invitation of the President, on the point raised by the lecturer.

Mr. K. R. Cama said that Mr. Darmesteter had added another link to those already existing between the old literature of India and that of Persia. He thought that up to now the Shah Namah had been looked down upon because it was believed that it was not correct, as its legends did not agree with those contained in the Grecian authors. The Cuneiform Inscription however corroborated the Grecian authors, and the Avesta corroborated the Shah Namah. The new light thrown upon the study of the latter by the lecturer earned for him the thanks of the Parsee community for the stimulus given them in this, and other respects, to the study of Iranian antiquities.

Dr. Peterson thought that no Sanskritist would in the present state of knowledge commit himself to any positive statement as to the date of the Mahabharata. It was certain however that the considerations which had been of late years referring many Indian classical writers to a later date than that assigned to them by tradition, did not apply to the two Indian epics. They were written in a popular tongue. Members of the Society knew the story of the great Girnar Inscription of Asoka. Besides its general interest and importance to scholars, that inscription had a peculiar interest to the Society as the first manuscript it was made and given to the world by Dr. John Wilson, and was one of the many services of that kind rendered to science by that learned professor. The inscription was also written in a popular tongue, and in a tongue which was known to be clearly derived from Vernacular Sanscrit. While not denying that the two streams of Vernacular Sanscrit and the language spoken in Asoka might have flowed for centuries concurrently there was nothing in the circumstances of the cases he thought to prevent them referring the date of the Mahabharata to a date long anterior to the time of Alexander the Great.

Mr. Telang deprecated the drawing of historical conclusions from resemblances such as those pointed out by Mr. Darmesteter. The resemblance, of course, were striking, but the differences were, in his mind, even more striking, and he had long been of of opinion that it was highly unsafe to build upon resemblances of that kind, and especially unsafe to allow arguments founded upon them to come in conflict with conclusions arrived at in other ways. As to the date of the Mahabharata he agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Peterson, but would add that the very expression in the date of the Mahabharata was one to which it was difficult to attach any fixed meaning, as the Mahabharata was a compilation of works not written in a single day.

Mr. Justice Hart suggested that the internal evidence of the stories as presented by Professor Darmesteter to the meeting and members of the Society who knew no Sanskrit or Persian would to his mind suggest that the two stories had one common origin in some legend that belonged both to the Hindu and the Persian peoples. If there had been direct literary borrowing, he should have expected to see some similarity between the names. As regarded the legends themselves it seemed to him that the story in the Mahabharata including the reference to Draupadi and the story of Yudhisthira's persistence in the matter of the dog pointed to a later stage of society than the Persian analogue, from which these features were wanting.

Mr. Darmesteter having briefly replied to the points that had been raised by the various speakers, the President tendered to him the thanks of the Society for his paper, which he felt sure would be a stimulus to exertion on the part of the Sanskrit scholars present.

Professor Peterson then announced that the next meeting of the Society would be held on Friday, the 14th February, when Dr. Bhandarker would read a paper on the proceedings of the late Oriental Congress at Vienna. And he expressed the regret, which he felt sure all who were present similarly entertained, that his Excellency Lord Reay had been able to attend. His Excellency had written to him stating his inability to be present as he was busy with a meeting of Council.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For investigation of pauperism.

44-86—In person—Anandita *vs.* Damoodher Vinayek.
45-86—Inperson—Hajt Mahomed Alladina *vs.* Meera Mohidin and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

317-86—T H Pearse—Krishnarao Chintamun *vs* Vinayek Narayon and another—Little, S. F. and N.—and in person—Part heard.
374-86—Little, S. F. and N—Thackersey Gocouldas and others *vs.* Thackersey Goorgoondas Cooberdas—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Part heard.
382-86—Crawford and B.—Bai Lalbai *vs.* Fazulbhoy Visbram and another—Payne, G. and S.
391-86—Crawford and B—Moolji Thackersey and others *vs.* Gomti and another—In person.
403-86—Ardesir, H. and D—Rattonjee Muncherji Colah *vs.* Dorabji Framji Panday—Crawford and B.
301-86—Thakurdas D. and C.—Haridas Sobharam *vs* Ardaseer Jamsetji Amaria and others—Wadia and G., Payne G. and S., and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

605-85—Payne, G. and S.—Huji Moosa Adam *vs.* Zulikabai and others—Khanderao M.—Part heard.
845-29951 of 86—Payne, G. and S—R B Sedgwick and another *vs* Morarji Gocouldas—Pestonji and R. (S C C)
149-86—Chalk, W. and S.—Battia Vithal and another *vs.* Hurkissoodas Narrotumdas and another—Shamrao P.—Part heard.
466-85—In person—Ahmed Jawa and another *vs.* Sulaymahomed Ahmed and others—Hore, C. and B—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

413-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nawab Hamidood Dowlah &c., *vs.* Khadisabeo Sheo and another—Winter and B.—Part heard.
493-85—J. C. Cama.—Ismaikhan Nasekhan *vs.* Abdebhai Currimbhai and others—Payne, G. and S., N. and H., Mulji B. B., B. and H., and T. and D.
395-85—Payne, G. and S.—R. Brancer *vs.* Hormusji Nowroji Davur.—Ardesir, E. and D.
284-83—Mackriane E. and H.—Motilal Balgowandas *vs.* Hormasji Merwanjee Narelwala and others.—J. C. Cama.
20-86—Wadia and G.—Bai Amoolukbai *vs.* Mugha Gowa and others.—Payne, G. and S.—Winter and B.
330-85—Khunderao M.—Bhut Pana Sowji *vs.* Bhut Mangalji Durgaram and another.—Thakurdas D. and C.
190-86—Payne, G. and S.—Hassumbhoy Bunda Allybhoy and another, *vs.* Peerbhoy Rahimbhoy—Thakurdas, D. and C
228-86—Payne, G. and S.—Lowjibhoy Rustomjee Settna *vs.* Cursetji Rustomji Settna—Macfarlane, E. and H.
303-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Balmookundas Gorodut and others *vs.* Tolaram Guiramdas and others—In person
119-84—Tyabji and D.—Sajoo Assur *vs.* Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa and others—Bicknell and K. and L., S. F. and N.
174-74—Mulji B.B.—RunchordasGocoulda *vs.* Kessowji Jadowji and others—Craigie, L. and O., and N. and H.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strangers or associated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., addressed to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and sustaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the wasting frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by Chemists and Druggists, and Sole Consignees, Hearder and Co., 330, High Holborn, London.

A ROMANTIC TRAGEDY AT DINDIGUL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Times* writes:—The town was electrified on Wednesday evening last by a murderous assault committed in this town by one Currupana Pillai, the Dubash of the three neighbouring villages of Minnacotay, Panjampatty, and Vukkumputty, on the women, named Seoney Ammal, a girl of thirteen years, Thangammal her mother, and Seivum, her maternal grandmother, after which he cut his own throat and died. It would appear that he had applied for the girl in marriage, but the parents had said that, as he lived in a thatched house, whereas the girl was accustomed to live in a tiled house, they could not give her to him; that thereupon the man had gone to the expense of converting his thatched into a tiled building; that, on his renewing his application for the girl, he was refused on the ground that an offer of marriage made by a relative, to whom in accordance with the caste custom she ought to be married, had been accepted, and he was too late. He had also accommodated the parents with 200 rupees and 15 cullems of paddy, expecting that the girl would soon be given to him in marriage. When therefore he met with this unexpected reply he became exasperated and remonstrated with the parents, but, finding that of no avail, returned to his village, Melalacotay. He then got a marriage token, *thali*—corresponding to the wedding ring—made, and on

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

THE course of the Public Funds in France and England is just now watched with unusual interest, and we have to note a decline of ⅛ in French Rentes, at 108¾, and of ¼ in Consols in London yesterday, according to Reuter's message. Indian Sterling loan was unchanged, at 100½; as were also Rupee Securities at 71½ per Fours, and 74 for 4½ per cents; but the same authority reports an advance of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver, making the rate 47⅞d. The shipments of Specie to India are given as £140,000, of which £60,000 in Gold, and the same amount in Silver are for Bombay, and £20,000 of the latter metal for Calcutta.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday show a material increase in the items which go to make up the Bank's Reserve, which, compared with its liabilities, stood at 47 per cent., an improvement of 5 per cent. for the week. The London Money Market is evidently in a very different state from ours; but no change is reported in the rates of this count, which, indeed, stand pretty low for the time of year.

In the London Produce markets the only change wired yesterday was an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed at 41s. 3d.; the tone generally being firm.

Cotton in Liverpool was quiet yesterday all round. The sales aggregated 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. The day's Imports were heavy, summing up 28,000 bales. Quotations of American Cotton were unchanged, both for spot, staff, and to arrive; but in East Indian, Fine Broach was put up 1-16d.; say to 5¼d. per lb., while the rates for Good and Fine Dhollerahs, were reduced to the same extent.

Quotations from New York show no alteration either in the spot price or in Futures, which stand at 9⅛ and 9·70, respectively. The Receipts at the U.S. ports were 17,000 bales for the day, and, together with the previous figures, compare with the preceding two years as under:—

	1887	1886	1885
Thursday's Receipts.....	17,000	17,000	13,000
Friday's do.	103,000	17,000	66,000
Total from 1st Sept.	4,262,000	4,059,000	4,081,000

COTTON has been, on the whole, dull again today; but dealers having, in some cases, been willing to lower their pretensions, some business has resulted. In the earlier part of the day a few hundred bales of Bhowngger were contracted for, for April delivery, at Rs. 176 per candy for Good, and Rs. 181 for Fully Good; and, later on, some 500 bales of Fine Bengals were sold at Rs. 152 per candy. Accordingly we must call quotations for these two growths Re. 1 lower, while others, in the absence of business, are nominally unchanged. The lower grades of Bengals are most difficult to move, and the difference between buyers' and sellers' views, regarding F.G.F is represented by Rs. 5 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—We cannot call the position of this market in any respect changed, and with the exception of a little really Pessy No. 1, taken at a slightly lower rate than before, we hear of no business doing. Sellers quote Wheat as follows:—Seeds are neglected and nominally unchanged in value:—

Fine Pessy	Old	Rs. 4	8	6	New Rs. 4 7 0 per cent.
No. 1	„	„ 4	7	3	„ „ 4 6 0 „
Club Delhi	No. 1	4	4	0	„ „ 4 4 6 „
Ahmedabad	.....				„ „ 4 1 6 „

The arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows—

Cotton.....	5,908 bales.
Wheat.....	14,684 cwts.
Linseed	6,331 „
Gingelly	7,059 „

FREIGHTS continue very quiet, but a good many steamers having received orders to load at other ports, the position here has rather improved, notwithstanding the great want of ready stuff for shipment, and we make the market steady at previous quotations.

EXCHANGE has been quiet throughout the day. Only a moderate business has been passing in Mercantile Paper, and there has been scarcely any demand for Bank Bills. At closing we quote Bank Paper 1-32d. lower than last evening; but Credits the same, say:—

Bank Bills on demand....	1s. 6 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 3-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 6 7-32d. „
Credits, 3 months sight ...	1s. 6¼d. „
France, 3 months' sight ...	1½½. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The rather improved tone which we noticed yesterday has continued to-day, and we quote Four per cent. Paper this evening at 95½. Four-and-a-half is still 99, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a moderate business doing to-day, but the tendency has generally been towards lower rates. Mofussil Press shares are quoted Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 412½; Oriental are down Rs. 10, at Rs 535; Leopold Rs. 8 lower, at 137; New Great Eastern, Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 805; and Luckmidas Khimjee have receded Rs. 20, at Rs. 700. On the other hand the Framji Petit Manifacturing shares are quoted Rs 35 higher, at Rs. 655; and Empress are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 640. In Miscellaneous companies Bapty Brothers are up another rupee at Rs. 105; and Treacher Co. have gone up Rs. 5, say to Rs. 1,170. Marcks and Co. are said to have advanced to Rs. 88 with buyers at that rate. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 5 down at Rs. 33; and Cooper Madon and Co., Rs. 2, at Rs. 80. Bombay-Burma have been down Rs. 2,675 for the original issue, and at Rs. 670 for the second.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	800	all	ct.	748½
Bank of Bengal ...	40,000	500	all	10 dc.	540 xd.
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.	£	£			
Agra Bank	20,000	100		6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	459-10
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pct.	111xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,200	1,200	—	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500 Rs. 50		500
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500 Rs. 45		430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		960
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		225
ciliary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		445xd.
Bhoolla Cawnpore E. Co., Ld.	0	200	20 Rs. 10		160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125 Rs. 15		135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 60		610
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300 15		120
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000 Rs. 15		1,395
Fost Press Co.	150	8,000	8,000 Rs. 60		1,725
French Press Co.	300	600	600 Rs. 80		585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	600 Rs. 95		400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	480	all Rs. 45		400
Mannar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250 Rs. 10		265
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125		97½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400 Rs. 55		412½
New Bengal Gaslight, Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500 Rs. 60		515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		112
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100 Rs. 90		345
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs. 75		450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750 Rs. 75		450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 125		1225xd.
Sonapaut Press Co. ..	200	500	500 25		580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,200	1,000 Rs. 30		600

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	7	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.....	250	3,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,000

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,302	1,000	000	..	1,376
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	415
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,315	100	100	Rs. 5	91xd.
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	840
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co.	600	500	500	—	375
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	...
Brar Mfg. Co., Ld. ..	2,750	200	20	—	115
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	...	150
New issue	5,000	125	—	Rs. 25	790
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000			Rs. 125	180
Connaught Mills	800	700	700	Rs. 125	665
Courtalls Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	585
City of Bombay Shares	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	625
Dhrumsey S.&W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	845
Dhuia Mills					...
Empress S. & W.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Framji Petit Manufg. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	640
Gordon Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	—	655
Hindustan Mills	2,000	500	500	—	167½
Jam Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	800
Jaganghai Mill Co'd	700	500	all	37½ pm.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2	830
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Indian Manfg Co.	800	1,000	500	Rs. 7½	1,410
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	505 xd.
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	50	50	14-5-0	400
Jowraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1138½
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Khatao Mackuelee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	830
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,500	1,000	100	Rs. 8	137
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,200
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	—	560
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,225
Maragon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	—	1371
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	433
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	—	65
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	280
New Great Eastern ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	805
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	535
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	600	500	500	—	87
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	675
Rajpore	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	515
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	500	...	1,370
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,285
Soonderdas	600	1,000	1,000	—	695
Southern India	1,200	500	500	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	25	...	240
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	485
Western India S.&M. Company	1,800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	725
Lakmidas Khimji Sow. Co.....			1,0	...	710

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	} 10 p.c.	178
	750	200	150		126
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100		155
Barty Co., Ld.	800	200	160	6 p.c.	105
Batton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	Rs. 16	
Do. New issue	500		87	Rs. 10	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2½-2½-2½-2½-p.c.	100xd.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	800	500	400		625
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	6 p.c. 10 p.c.	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	—	118
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,000	7 p.c.	2675
Do. (3rd Issue)....	2,000	63	375	Rs. 10	670
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	Rs. 1 5 2½	104
Bombay Salty Match Co. Ld.	500	100	100	6 p.ct.	101
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	11
Dyedealo Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	—	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	8,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80
Indian Grain Storehouse Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	—	15½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	255	255	...	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	330
Marcks & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	20	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	9 p.ct.	75
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	..
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	3 p. c.	1
Pearce and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 8	192½
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	8 p.c.	105
Simpson & Co., Ld. ..	1,000	10	10	—	72
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	19,200	25	25	—	77½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	50	500	Rs.	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100		185xd.
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	100	Rs. 125	95
W. M. Mody & Co.	000	000	200	125 ct.	190

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Rimpha, 1,490 tons, Captain R Waller, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo, including 64,437 cases of petroleum, from Batoum, which port she left on the 29th ultimo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1,318 tons, Captain J M Couper, arrived in Bombay, the day before yesterday from Calcutta (Jan 1), with a general cargo and Mr Campbell, a first-class passenger and 10 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, sailed from Bombay yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, under Captain Livingstone, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R W Cox, Mr H A Richardson, Mr King and 62 deck.

THE s s Assyria, 960 tons, Captain J C Tice, which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Basrah (Jan 14), brought a general cargo, which included 28 chests of opium, and the following passengers:—Hon'ble F Forbes and Mrs Adam, Dr Peacock, Mr T J Sandland, Mr Alex Schneider, Mr Syed Hoosein Syed Ahmed, Mr Haji Ebhram and 57 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

28TH JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Niagara....	2014	W. Gill	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Eclona.....	..	.....	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kt. of St. George....	..	.....	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Yesso	1381	Brotherstone ..	H	F. Muir & Co.
„ Iran	2316	E. Cooper	K	E. Bates & Co.
„ Lalpoora ..	..	.....	L	B. I. S. N. & Co.
„ Eden Hall..	2363	.....	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Sirocco	..	.....	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. Tower ..	1477	G. Halmyn.....	P	B. Craig & Co.
„ St. Regulus.	2033	John Henry	Q	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Port Phillip.	2022	R. Calvert.....	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
27	Africa (s)	Couper.....	Calcutta, Jan. 1.
28	Rimpha (s).....	Waller.....	Batoum, Dec. 29.
	Assyria (s).....	Tice	Bussrah, Jan. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
28	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Coast and Karachi.
	Surat (s)	Nantes.....	London.
	Geiort (s).....	Winter	Moulmein.

The steamer Assyria, commenced loading yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
23	Malabar (s)	Gould	Muscat, Jan. 7.
	Northbrook	Timoty.....	Mauritius, Nov. 25.
24	Scindia (s)	Black	Bombay, Jan. 11.
	Bunbeer (s).....	Croft.....	Rangoon, Jan. 17.
	Star of Austria ..	Willis.....	Mauritius, Dec. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24.—Steamers Agra and Clan Macdonald. Ship Stephen D. Horton and First Lancashire.
Jan. 24.—Steamers Japan, and Brindisi. Schooner Hector.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 27.

Gaye, Lt, Bo, 2nd Rl Dub Fus, on leave, from Poona.
Chapman, Lt, Bo, 2nd Rl Dub Fus, on leave, from Poona.
Bromilow, Lt, Bo, 2nd Rl Dub Fus, on leave, from Poona.

JANUARY 28.

Becher, Capt, Bo, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.
Chambers, Col, Bl, Bl Staff Corps, on route to England, from Umballa.
Watson, Lt, Bl, C I Horse, on duty, from Indore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 27.

Hallett, Major, Bl, Staff Corps, off leave, to Agra.

JANUARY 28.

Chapman, Lt, Bo, 2nd Rl Dub Fus, off leave, to Poona.
Gaye, Lt, Bo, 2nd Rl Dub Fus, off leave, to Poona.
Bromilow, Lt, Bo, 2nd Rl Dub Fus, off leave, to Poona.
Becher, Capt, Bo, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.
Townsend, Lt-Col, Bl, RA, on duty, to Mean Meer.
Seton, Lt-Col, Bo, RE, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, Janu ary 29, 1887.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, this day, Saturday, the 29th instant, at the Town Hall, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutre ments to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following move ments will be practised on parade:—Sections 7, 8, 24, 30 to 36, 38, 41. 15 Rounds of Blank Ammunition per man.

2. The members of A Company are reminded that the prizes offered by Captain Jaird for class-firing must be fired for in the first week in February.

3. There will be drill for D Company on Monday next, the 31st instant, in front of the Gymkhana, at 6-30 a.m. sharp. Members should make it a point of duty to attend punctually.

4. The ranges at Coorla will be reserved for F Company class firing as far as possible on the 8th and 9th February.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GUBBAY,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazett's* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
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„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
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STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, on bottles ONLY, is. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
OPTICIANS, &c.,
AND IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES.
OF one of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Tuning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes:—
The Cottage Piano with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a Tuning Key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize this communication.
Yours truly,
Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. FINCHAM.

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Illustrated Price List on application to
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QUEEN'S LEATHER.
A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.
It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and Water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FEARN—McKENZIE—January 26, at Panchgani, by the Rev. E. S. Burgess, George Harding, eldest son of William Fearn, I.M.D., to Alitia Ann Learmouth, second daughter of the late W. Learmouth McKenzie, Esquire of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRAY—January 24, at Coonoor, the wife of L W Gray, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SKRINE—STEWART—January 25, at All Souls' Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev Allan Ramsay Francis Henry Bennett Skrine, Bengal Civil Service, to Helen Lucy, youngest daughter of Colonel Stewart, R.A. of Ardvorlich, Perthshire.

SMITH—ROY—January 1, at Ajmere, by the Rev Dr Husband, brother-in-law of the bride, Witch Augustus Smith, District Engineer, Muthra, to Eliza Jane, youngest surviving daughter of the late Andrew Roy, Perth, N B.

DEATHS.

BURRUP—January 24, at Balasore, the infant daughter of J F L Burrup.
HALDWELL—January 13, at Bangalore, Mr George Haldwell, Retired Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment, aged 79 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1887.

THE announcement with which the Speech from the Throne opened on Thursday was that her Majesty's relations with all Foreign Powers continued to be friendly. The phrase is conventional enough, and it is not always necessary to put a strict interpretation upon it. But if we read it in the light of Lord Randolph Churchill's explanation of his withdrawal from the Ministry we shall look upon it as anything but a guarantee of that maintenance of the peace which is anticipated in another paragraph of the Speech. Lord Salisbury, we now learn, deprecated Lord Randolph Churchill's demand that the naval and military estimates should be reduced on the ground that this reduction would weaken our position in a war which he regarded as likely at an early date. This is an ugly revelation, the true value of which will only be apparent when Lord Salisbury has found an opportunity of giving his version of it. The discrepancy between the language of the Speech from the Throne and that imputed to the Prime Minister is pronounced enough, but we must not expect a statesman in writing confidentially to a colleague to be as chary in expressing his hopes and fears as in advising her Majesty upon the terms in which she should address Parliament. All the same the world will take its view of the situation upon the continent not from the discreetly uncommunicative phrases of the Speech from the Throne, but in the candid if confidential terms in which Lord Salisbury tried to convince Lord Randolph Churchill of the wrongfulness of his views. We may doubt the patriotism of a revelation which certainly will be embarrassing to the Foreign Office, and which will not tend to the preservation of peace. But since it has been made we must accept it in its full significance. We now know that the Prime Minister a month ago did not count upon the continuance of peace on the continent, and though statesmen may be too gloomy in their forecasts as they often are too sanguine, the public at large will not find it easy to take a brighter view than he. We do not know that Lord Randolph Churchill looks for a more hopeful issue than Lord Salisbury. The pronounced difference between them seems to be not as to the prospects of war, but as to England's responsibilities in the event of an outbreak of hostilities. Lord Salisbury thinks that England will sacrifice her position if when war breaks out she does not stand in arms, ready for any emergency. Lord Randolph Churchill thinks that continental quarrels are no business of ours, and that we should play desperate stakes with our neighbours if we joined in the competition of armaments which is now weighing some of them down. This is a view of the question which we should not expect to find unpopular. Whoever asserts it has this advantage on his side, that whereas he is at liberty to state it in its fulness, Lord Salisbury and his colleagues are almost tongue-tied. How can they, while labouring for peace, and while declaring in the Royal Speech that England will not intervene in Bulgaria except so far as giving or withholding her assent to the election of a Prince, affirm *urbi et orbi* that they look for war, and that England must keep up her armaments accordingly?

The paragraph which relates to Egypt is cautiously worded. It will offend French susceptibilities only because it takes no notice of them, dealing with our work in Egypt as matter that concerns ourselves alone. The answer that her Majesty's Government give to those who have asked them to leave the country is that their work there is as yet unfinished. M Goblet and M Flourens are expected to make a note of that. The hopefulness with which her Majesty is advised to speak of affairs in Burma is warranted by the course of events in that country, and it does not seem too soon to speak of a general pacification of the upper province as likely to be effected this season. The paragraph that relates to Ireland has apparently given more trouble to the authors of the Speech than any other, and the result is a curious inconsistency for which we doubt not the Ministry have already been twitted by the occupants of the Opposition bench below the gangway. Organized attempts, we are told, have been made to incite the occupiers to combine against the fulfilment of their legal obligations, but the efforts that have been made to cope with the evil have been seriously impeded by the formalities of the existing statute. But if the provisions of the law—call them "formalities" or what you will—stand in the way of enforcing a particular obligation is it not begging the question somewhat to assume that the obligation is legal? A legal obligation is one the enforcement of which is provided for by the law, and until it is so provided for why call it legal? This may seem word-splitting, for the Government doubtless know what they want. But there will always be word-splitting when words are given that are so easy to split, and we should have thought that it would have been worth their while to frame the most important paragraph in the Speech with ordinary care. The measure for securing the prompt and efficient operation of the criminal law which is to be introduced early in the session is apparently the measure by which they hope to remove the impediments to dealing with the "plan of campaign" that are put in the way by the existing statute. Mr. Dillon and his comrades will scarcely be persuaded of the illegality of their operations by the announcement that Government will ask for an enactment which will make them illegal. The promise of an early presentation of the report of the Irish Land Tenure Commission will give a plausible pretext for offering obstruction to this measure. "Wait at least until your commission have presented a report," they may say, "before you touch agrarian conspiracy or any other agrarian question." The prompt passage of the new procedure rules would arm the Government with power to deal with obstacles interposed on that pretence. But who believes that the House will readily agree to any new rules in restraint of its liberties?

The remainder of the Speech from the Throne is practically a re-statement of the Dartfordprogramme. Local Government is to be dealt with first in England and Scotland, and afterwards in Ireland. This certainly, means that no attempt to give Ireland county government in lieu of Home Rule will be made this Session. An Irish Local Government Bill which is to come after Bills dealing with the same subject in England and Scotland is a coach with two others before it, one or both of which are pretty sure to be upset, or at the best to block the road for months. We have heard enough of the English Local Government Bill to believe that it will provoke the resistance of Liberals, and that it will not secure the confidence of progressive Conservatives. It is believed to be wanting in the elective principle, and if that is so it will be a disappointing measure, for which no one will work with energy, while it will provoke the ill-will of all who wish to see this question dealt with on a sound and practical basis. It may be a matter of necessity to put Ireland last in the programme, but the position which has been given to the Irish Local Government Bill in the list of measures makes it clear that no attempt will be made to deal with it this year, a fact, however, which will probably cause less disappointment in Ireland than in any part of the Kingdom. Movers and seconders of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne must have found in the Dartford Speech abundant material for vaguely generalising upon the other measures which are promised, for Lord Randolph Churchill therein supplied his party with ample reasons why they should go as far as Mr. Jesse Collings in dealing with allotments, and why it would be as easy for a Conservative Government as for a Liberal to pass measures for further facilitating the transfer of land, for enabling the country parson to sell his glebe, or for shifting the obligation to pay tithe from the tenant to the land owner. The programme would be interesting enough if anyone had any confidence in the prospects of the Ministry who have put their names to it. But when men are in a critical state of health we are liable think less than we otherwise should of their best laid schemes.

WE noticed this day week the first report which Lady Reay's Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund have issued. Since then the report of the Central Committee has been laid before the annual meeting in Calcutta. It is put forward by the Committee as the first which deals with the work accomplished by the Association, and as such it may be accepted as establishing the claims of the movement upon the generosity of the Indian public. That the public have not yet learnt sufficiently to appreciate it must we fear, be admitted. Lord Dufferin spoke cheerily enough upon the point at the annual meeting in Calcutta this week, and made an encouraging forecast of the result of enlarging the demands of the Association from five lakhs to fifty. Doubtless his Excellency had good reason for this large estimate of the generosity of the Indian people. The fact remains, nevertheless, that the Central Association has as yet succeeded in raising only a little over two lakhs, and that of this only three-quarters of a lakh were received in the second year of its existence. The Committee say that three more lakhs are needed to invest, and that though it seems a large sum it could be secured in a day if all who could afford it sent a single rupeee. The great need of the Association seems to be to increase the volume of sympathy for it amongst the people. As the report says, it is in the collection of small sums that it has hitherto failed. While the great princes and the rich men of India have given largely and have shown in many ways their sympathy with the movement, comparatively few donations under Rs. 100, and still fewer under Rs. 50, have

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission.

Her Majesty in her Speech from the Throne, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, says :—

My relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

Affairs in South-Eastern Europe are still in an unsettled state, but I do not apprehend that any disturbance of the peace in that quarter will result therefrom.

While deploring the events which compelled Prince Alexander of Bulgaria to retire, I have not judged it expedient to interfere in the election of his successor until the stage is arrived at when my assent is required in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Berlin.

The task I have undertaken in Egypt is as yet unfinished, but a substantial advance has been made by the assurance of internal and external quietude.

The operations of my forces in Burma have been conducted with bravery and skill in the task of extirpating brigandage, which has grown during the recent years of misrule. Bands of marauders which infested Upper Burma have been dispersed and many leaders have submitted, and I feel confident in the hope that a general pacification of that country will be effected during the present season.

The condition of Ireland still requires my anxious attention though the grave crimes which prevailed there are happily more rare. The relations between the land owners and occupiers, which early in the autumn had improved, have been seriously disturbed by the organized attempts made to incite the latter to combine against the fulfilment of their legal obligations. My efforts to cope with the evil have been seriously impeded by the formalities of the existing Statute.

Your early attention will be called to the proposals for reform in Procedure and to secure the prompt and efficient operation of the Criminal Law.

The report of the Land Tenure Commission in Ireland will doubtless receive your early and careful attention.

Her Majesty then enumerates the measures to be brought forward during the Session, the principal of which are, Bills for the improvement of Local Government in England and Scotland, and afterwards Ireland, to facilitate Small Allotments, the sale of Glebe Lands, to Transfer Land, and alter the mode of levying tithes and to regulate Railway rates.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The House of Lords last night voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Lord Salisbury said that the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, which appeared to his colleagues to have been a hasty step, was a loss to the Cabinet, and entirely due to his Lordship's patriotic desire for economy.

Lord Salisbury hoped however that the difference would not last for long. He welcomed the accession of Mr. Goschen to the Cabinet.

With regard to Bulgaria he denied that England sought to restore Prince Alexander to the Throne. The British Government did not oppose the extension of Russian influence, provided it did not become a domination fatal to the interests of Europe.

The vast and increasing armaments in Europe were a source of danger, though lately they had not been increased, and Lord Lyons at Paris and Sir Edward Malet at Berlin had declared the feeling at those Capitals to be peaceful.

In the House of Commons Viscount Weymouth moved the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

In the debate which followed, Mr. Gladstone endorsed the remarks made by Lord Randolph Churchill in explanation of his resignation. He attributed the "Plan of Campaign" in Ireland to the absence of any provision on the part of Government for the distress prevailing there.

Mr. W. H. Smith said the Government did not desire to interfere in Foreign complications but would act in conformity with existing Treaties. He invited the influence of Mr. Gladstone as the head of the Irish Nationalists in restoring order in view of the reform in local government.

The Debate was then adjourned.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Randolph Churchill made a statement in reference to his resigning his seat in the Cabinet. His Lordship said the estimates for the Army and Navy being in his opinion excessive for a genuinely peaceful policy which he considered incumbent on England, and his colleagues declining to retrench them, he tendered his resignation. Lord Salisbury wrote that the outlay was necessary for the defence of our coaling stations, as he was of opinion that the chances were in favour of war at an early date. Lord Randolph in reply refused to acquiesce in joining in the desperate stakes for which the other nations were playing.

THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

A recount of the votes at Liverpool has failed to discover any irregularity, and Mr. Ralph Neville has therefore been declared elected member for the Exchange Division.

THE CONSPIRACY TO BURN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 28.

The following particulars of the conspiracy at Mandalay, about which I wired, have transpired :—Two grandsons of Mindone Min, who escaped massacre when Theebaw ascended the throne, and have since lived in a monastery as priests, left that asylum when the British annexed the country. For some time they kept together, but the elder, finding the younger in his way of being a will-use him. Thereupon the younger, with a few faithful followers, returned to Mandalay about a month ago, and went to a monastery where he formerly resided. Here a number of hangers-on attached themselves to him, among them a fortune-teller, who predicted nothing less than kingly rank for the lad. More rascals joined the band and concocted plans to set fire to Mandalay at four places simultaneously, and while the troops were engaged in extinguishing the conflagration, to massacre all the Europeans. An over-zealous member of the gang caused the recent fire, and enquiries thus set on foot led to the discovery of the whole plot. About thirty arrests have been made, including several hpoongyees of note.

The Prince Moung Peng will probably be sent to India, and the rest to the Andamans.

The Wuntho people have cordially welcomed our troops, and the Shans traders are reaching Mandalay from all directions, although Boh Shoay has not yet been captured. The columns in pursuit of him, have had excellent effect. Many dacoits have surrendered, and clearing and road-making are progressing rapidly. In the Minboo district, a road a hundred feet wide has been already cleared, twenty miles from Magwe, that is half way to Toungdwengyee.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 28.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived here by special train this evening at 5 o'clock. They were received by the Civil and Military authorities with due honours at the railway station. Addresses from the Freemasons of Lodge "Salem," and the citizens of Ahmedabad were presented, the former by the Past Master, Right Worshipful Brother Jehangirjee Pestonjee, and the latter by Rao Bahadhoor Runchorelal Chotalall, C.I.E., President, Ahmedabad Municipality, to both of which his Royal Highness made very suitable replies. The station was tastefully decorated, and large numbers of people were present to do honour to the son of our beloved Empress.

ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 28.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant H. Phayre, Squadron Officer, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, to be 4th Squadron Commander, *sub pro tem.*, *vice* Captain Butler, appointed 4th Squadron Commander.

2nd Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant G. A. Gott, Squadron Officer, Adjutant, to be 4th Squadron Commander, *sub pro tem.*, *vice* Phayre, seconded.

Service Staff—Lieutenant W. J. Payton, C. M.G., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 4th Bombay Infantry, Officiating Squadron Officer, to Squadron Officer, *vice* Gott, appointed 4th Squadron Commander.

5th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Rissala)—Surgeon C. F. Avetoom, I. M. S., to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgeon K. H. Mistri, on field service in Burma, or until further orders.

Corps of Sappers and Miners,—Surgeon Major G. Davidson, M. B., Acting Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, to be in medical charge, *vice* Surgeon Eaton, appointed Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona.

With reference G. G. O. No. 33 of the 14th inst. Surgeon-Major R. Keith, Medical Staff, is placed on general duty, Poona Circle.

With reference to G. O. C. 568 of the 3rd ultimo, Lieutenant L. J. Mathias, attached 9th Bombay Infantry, is directed to join the 16th Bombay Infantry forthwith, and will travel on duty at the public expense.

The undermentioned Officers have been directed to rejoin their regiments specified :—Captain F G T Welsh, attached to the 20th Bombay Infantry, to 25th Bombay Ligh Infantry—Captain L. G. Beckham, attached to the 12th Bombay Infantry, Officiating Brigade Major, Poona, to 25th Bombay Light Infantry. Lieutenant P. J. H. Aplin, Commanding Depôt, 9th Bombay Infantry, to 1st Bombay Infantry.

In continuation of G. O. C. 563 of 1886, Surgeon Major J. E. Faunin, Madras Medical Staff, is detailed to proceed in the Jumna, sailing on the 12th February 1887.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has leave of absence :—

Sub. Medical Department—Assistant Apothecary A. Rodrigues, to Karachi, for 90 days, from date departure on medical certificate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JAN. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71½
4½ per cent. "	74
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	47½

Arrival—Hypatia.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion £20,800,000 ; increase, £800,000 ; public deposits, £3,700,000 ; decrease, £500,000 ; other deposits, £23,550,000 ; decrease, £200,000 ; other securities, £18,800,000 ; increase, £300,000 ; notes and gold, £12,900,000 ; increase, £1,200,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE Public Service Commission met again yesterday, when Mr. Justice West was one of the witnesses examined by it. About Covenanted Civil Service he thought a simultaneous examination in England and in India on the same papers, under certain reservations proposed by him, would be preferable to the present system, Mr. West, however, feared that the effect of an unqualified competition in India on general education would be disastrous. He also pointed out how far the European element was necessary in the service. Mr. West took occasion to make a long statement before the Commission with the object, as he said, of removing a false impression created by a misapprehension in some places of what the Chief Justice had stated the other day with regard to the comparative efficiency of Civiliar Judges and native Subordinate Judges. He understood the Chief Justice to have meant no more than that if it were necessary in the interests of the public and of the public service to make a reduction in the judicial posts belonging to Covenanted Civil Service; the Subordinate Judges of this Presidency as being a very able and well educated class of men, were persons eminently qualified to fill the appointments. Mr. West entirely concurred in this view, and pointed out that the inference which appeared to have been drawn from it in some quarters that the Covenanted Officers occupying the position of District Judges were even comparatively inefficient was totally erroneous. Mr. Arthur Crawford, Revenue Comissioner, while advocating an increase in the limit of age, was of opinion that the competitive examination should be held in England only, so as to secure the very best trained-men. He would, however, reserve annually a certain proportion of the appointments to be shared between deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service and persons nominated, under certain physical and educational tests from the upper classes of natives. Mr. J. E. Keyar, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments, was also examined.

THE Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday disposed of an appeal preferred by Sirdar Dilar Dowlat Bahadoor from a decision given by Mr. Justice Jardine in favour of Thomas Field Evans, a watchmaker, in May last. Evans had brought a suit in the lower Court against the Port Trustees of Bombay as well as against Sirdar Dilar, but Mr. Justice Jardine held that the Port Trustees were not liable. The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 60,000 as damages sustained by him on the night of the 1st September 1885, in consequence of falling into a pit on the Wellington Reclamation on a portion of land, of which Sirdar Dilar was the lessee. Mr. Justice Jardine awarded Evans Rs. 33,000, directing Sirdar Dilar to pay Evan's costs, and directing Evans to pay the costs of the Port Trustees out of the amount of the damages, if recovered. Their Lordships varied Mr. Justice Jardine's decree by reducing the amount of damages from Rs. 33,000 to Rs. 17,000, each party paying his own costs of the appeal.

MR. JUSTICE HART presides at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences on the 2nd prox. Five cases have been committed for trial up to date.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the formation of standing camps in the hills at Dalhousie, Chakrata, and Ranikhet, during the ensuing hot weather, similar to those of last year.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta for Dumraon on February 1st, and returns to Calcutta on February 6th, after opening the Maharajah's new *patshalla*.

LAHORE is running it very close in the matter of a Jubilee celebration. The Lieutenant-Governor is expected to return there on the 1st of February, and then a meeting will be called to "decide" what shall be done.

GENERAL CHAPMAN, Quartermaster-General, who has just joined at Calcutta, will not start for Burma to join the Commander-in-Chief, but will take up his office duties at Head-Quarters. Sir T. Baker is not likely to assume the command at Allahabad for some weeks, as a good deal of work has to be done when the Commander-in-Chief and his Adjutant-General reach Fort William.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Magistrates in the North-West Provinces under the Statute of 1870 :—Pandit Ram Autar Pande, B.A., Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Benares ; Syed Habibullah, Barrister-at-Law, of Allahabad ; and Syed Mahomed Ali, B.A., of Aligarh. Pandit Ram Autar is described as an officer of proved ability, and the two other gentlemen are said to have had an excellent English education, and belong to families of known standing and influence.

MR. HALLIDAY, Commissioner of Patna, will probably officiate for Mr. Cockerell on the Board of Revenue when the latter goes on eight months' furlough.

THE committee appointed to inspect the Marmagoa Railway line have issued their report, which speeks favourably of the work performed by the company. The committee highly approve of the plans upon which the Railway stations have been constructed, and they consider that they might be imitated with advantage on other railways.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 4th of January was 138,376,402 lbs., as compared with 144,514,554lbs., exported in the corresponding period of last year. The exports to the United States and Canada, during the same period, amounted to 79,978,573 lbs., as against 73,720,674 lbs.

THE Maharaja of Benares has ordered a silver casket which he intends to send to her Majesty with a letter of congratulation on the occasion of the Jubilee.

PRIVATE JOHN TREMBEL, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, who was tried at Ambalia in November by Mr. Justice Plowden, for murdering, at Sabathu, in May, Private Burns of the same regiment, has been convicted under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced by the Chief Court to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, commencing from the 15th November last. The case, it will be remembered, was reserved for hearing before a full Bench.

THE public proclamation of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Southern India by Monseigneur Agliardi, the Papal Delegate, took place at Bangalore on Tuesday morning, and Bishop Colgan thereupon became Archbishop of Madras. This assumption of a territorial title in the British Dominions is a novelty, but it is as well to remember that the Church Missionary Society was allowed by her Majesty's Government to appoint a Bishop of Japan. The proposal of the Church of Rome to establish a hierarchy in British India was opposed last year by Lord Salisbury's Ministry, but was sanctioned by Mr. Gladstone when he returned to the Premiership.

THE Quarter-Master-General in India has telegraphed to the General Officer Commanding Upper Burma Field Force :—"All men belonging to the corps and batteries returning from Burma to India who were detained for an extra year will be permitted to go home if they arrive in time for embarkation in the troopships sailing from Bombay on 19th March or 2nd April. As all details are usually kept ten days at Deolali for completion of documents, it is most desirable that all such men should be sent to India as soon as possible, without waiting to accompany their corps or batteries."

SUMMARY justice was executed on a malefactor at Peshawar the other day. Early on the morning of Friday last, as Corporal Harvey of M-3 Brigade, Royal Artillery, was riding from barracks to his Commanding Officer's quarters, a native whom he was passing at a canter, drew a pistol and fired at him. The Corporal was carrying a range-finder and had the picket slung from his right arm. The bullet passed through the leather disc on the picket, and actually cut the Corporal's jacket. Drawing his sword, Corporal Harvey turned round and rode at his assailant, who produced another pistol and fired again. The Corporal was unhurt ; but, his horse rearing, he failed to get near the would-be assassin. Other help was at hand, however, and the man was arrested, to be tried and hanged the next day, in front of the civil prison. He was a young Pathan, some two and twenty years old.

ISKENDER KHAN, who, according to Reuter, contemplates re-entering the Russian Army, is an Afghan by birth. When Abdur-Rahman expelled Sher Ali from Cabul in 1865, a large contingent of Uzbegs from Bokhara formed the mainstay of his army ; and since that time every revolution at Cabul has always had the result of driving numbers of Afghan refugees into Bokhara. There they were treated oppressively by the Uzbegs, and when Russia appeared on the frontier, Iskender Khan raised a force of 280 of his fellow-exiles from Afghanistan and assisted the Russians against Bokhara. This may be said to have been the first direct connection of Russia with Afghanistan ; and Iskender Khan, therefore, is in some sort the unconscious originator of our North-Western troubles, and a personage of historical importance. Both for military and dynastic reasons, moreover, his return to the Russian army would be significant. He is the son of Sultan Ahmed Khan of Herat, and in command of his Afghan Contingent he showed marked military talent ; which led the Russians, when he was no longer needed in Turkistan, to transfer him, with a commission in the Guards, to St. Petersburg. "In consequence of a breach of discipline, in which, however, his honour was not implicated," he was forced to leave Russia and was granted a small allowance by our India Office, on which he lived in London.

THE orders of the Secretary of State have been received with regard to Mr. G. E. Wakefield, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, who attained the age of 55 last September, but was allowed to continue in the service, pending the result of his appeal to the Home authorities for an extension of service. Mr. Wakefield was, it appears, an Extra Assistant Commissioner at Peshawar at the time of the Mutiny, and was one of those who helped Edwardes, Nicholson and the few resolute ones who maintained our authority there, when the position seemed so desperate that even John Lawrence, for once in his career, hesitated and gave counsel that might have led to the extinction of our power in India. For his services on that trying occasion, Mr. Wakefield was rewarded with an appointment in the Commission. "He is an officer of the old school," says the Lahore paper, "and governed his district well after the patriarchal fashion in vogue when 'equity, justice and good conscience' rather than the strict letter of the law were the lights which guided Punjab officialdom. He was popular with the natives, and carries with him into his retirement the good wishes of many. The times are changed since 1857 ; and the qualities which in the future seem likely to be regarded as the best title to advancement, are fluency in speech and writing, and a minute acquaintance with legal technicalities."

FOUR native witnesses were examined before the Public Service Commission at Calcutta on the 25th instant. They generally disapproved of the Statutory Civil Service, and were in favour of raising the age limit for the Civil Service. Moulvi Ahmed, a Presidency Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, said the passed Indian candidates should be sent to England, and looked after there by Government for fear they went to the bad. He was in favour of the native subordinate judiciary service being recruited by nomination. One witness only was examined by the Public Service Commission, to-day, Wiz., Babu Kali Nath Mukerji, Pleader of Jessore. He was of opinion that half the Statutory Civil Service should be reserved for a higher class of natives who might be nominated by Government. He was not in favour of compelling candidates to proceed to England, but would encourage them to do so. He would recruit the Uncovenanted Service one-fourth by open competition and three-fourths by nomination.

IF we are to credit the statements of a correspondent, who writes to a Madras paper, the rat threatens to be as destructive in the Neilgherries as the rabbit is in Australia. The hills are overrun by them. The fields of the ryots are honey-combed by them. On estates hundreds of tea trees have been uprooted by them, and bushels off coffee may be gathered that has been picked by them. Growers of potatoes and vegetable have had their crops destroyed by them, and residents and visitors have experienced what a pest they have become in the houses. He suggests that the breeding of such birds as the eagle, the hawk, and the owl, which prey upon rats, should be encouraged. At present the Nilgiri Game Association offers rewards for the destruction of such birds.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Camp of Exercise at Rawal Pindi breaks up very shortly now, and the troops assembled there for manœuvres are timed to leave as follows :—N-3 Royal Artillery, on the 2nd February ; 2nd Sikhs, on 2nd February ; 14th Sikhs, on 7th February for Jhelum ; 18th Bengal Lancers, on 8th February for Jhelum.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. P. ROONEY, in medical charge of Ferozepore, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Dalhousie, *vice* Surgeon-Major Grose, whose tenure of the appointment expires on the 1st of March next. Surgeon Major J. P. H. Boileau succeeds Surgeon-Major Rooney, in medical charge of the Station Hospital, Ferozepore. Surgeon-Major W. H. Climo, M.D., has been appointed to the medical charge of Meean Meer, *vice* Brigade Surgeon R. W. Berkeley, M.D., who has proceeded to England.

THE JUBILEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As this is the Jubilee year of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, I would suggest that some of the chief native princes, who by their good and efficient administration have won the golden opinions of their subjects as well as of the British Government, should be honoured with such titles as K.G. C.S.I. I particularly allude to his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, who has devoted his whole heart and mind to the amelioration of his vast dominion and his numerous subjects.

As his Excellency the Viceroy has had the advantage of seeing with his own eyes, on his recent visit to Baroda, the various improvements introduced by H. H. the Gaekwar in his dominion, I dare say that his Excellency would not allow this auspicious occasion to pass without honouring such a loyal and devoted prince as a mark of appreciation on the part of our beloved Sovereign.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 28. R. J. F.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me, though the medium of your paper, to suggest to the mill-owners that the mills should be closed on the Jubilee day, and in the evening, processions attended with bands and native music be taken out on public roads and in streets, just as was done on the day of Lord Ripon's departure ; and that a certain space on the Esplanade be set apart, with the permission of the Police Commissioner, Sir Frank Souter, where all mill hands may collect and enjoy themselves. It will be a grand and memorable sight, and it will give a grand idea of the Mill industry in Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 28. A MILL OFFICER.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

As a Beverage.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest throat affections, and diseases of the bladder ; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

As a Lotion.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part water.

Guyot's Tar Solution has been tried with great success in theospitals as a wash for skin diseases, prickly-heat, hhing, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied full instructions for use

AGENTS in Bombay : Messrs. KEMP & Co. ; TREACHER & Co. ; THOMSON & TAYLOR ; COOPER MADON & Co.

THE VALLEY OF THE TANSA.

THERE is a story how four gentlemen of Bombay went to Vajrabhai, on the Tansa river, during the hot season of the year 1770 (duly set forth in a book published in London, 1790,) by John Macdonald, who was then valet to one of them, Co'onel Dow. The book is scarce, scurrilous and objectionable, but like Pepy's Diary in this, that some of the trifles therein related enable us to understand the manners of the time better than we do in the more dignified tomes of history. "John" had been in fashionable service, that of Earls and others at home, and had been present at the death of Sterne the novelist. I do not think we can impeach either the authenticity or the veracity of the narrative, though he sometimes calls places by wrong names, Dahoo for Dugad for example, which is not to be wondered at, writing as he did twenty years after the events took place which he describes. He was with James Forbes at Bankote and Alibag, and his account tallies exactly as an iadependent narrative with that in the Oriental Memoirs. No man is a hero to his valet, and Colonel Dow is no exception to the proverb. "John" is his own hero, and had little need to put up the prayer : "Give us a guid conceit o' ourscls."

The details of this sketch are taken from this book, but we have not scrupled to draw on other sources available to us on the subject.

Vajrabhai, we may as well explain at the outset, with its temples and hot springs, celebrated for ages for the cure of cutaneous and other disorders, lies fifty miles north-east of Bombay, and a new interest has been added to the district, that our water works are being constructed in that neighbourhood.

The Tansa river rises in one of the slopes of Mahvli, called Mowlle by the natives, that great three-hatted shimera of a mountain, which you see across the lagoon, just as you emerge from the tunnel at Dewa, a little beyond Tanna on the railway, and which on a very clear day, once or twice in the season, you can descry from a Bombay elevation.

The lake district of Tanna creates a gap in the barrier of hills which bound Bombay on this side, through which, to the experienced eye, on the extreme verge of the horizon, appears a small blue cone like a summer cloud or exhalation. This is Mowlle" end on" to the Bombay spectator. Mountains differ wonderfully in appearance, from whatever direction you approach them. Who would believe, for example, that the great amorphous mass you see from the window of the railway carriage near Callian on your left as you approach Bombay is the symmetrical Bowmelang or the Cathedral, so familiar to us all from Artist and other Points in Matheran ? The Tansa joins the Vittarna twenty miles below the hot springs, which eight miles lower down falls into the Indian Ocean, fifty miles north of Bombay. This exhausts our geography of the subject. Now for history. From the date of the cession of Bombay to the English, down to the year 1766, a period of about ninety years, they had no hot weather resort out of their own island. Bandora was foreign territory till 1774. So was Caranja. Trombay was shut ; Elephanta a dead-letter.

True, the world of Bombay was all before them where to choose their place of rest. A climb to Walkeshwar, a ramble to Matoonga, a dip at Mahim, a lodge in the wilderness of palms, a scenery of salt marshes and the country continental from Sion Fort, or watching the angry waves tumbling over the stones of the Colaba Pronge. I often wonder how our ancestors managed to keep body and soul together without ice, their only drinking water being from the wells in the Island. Doubtless a good Providence watched over them, for they march on uncomplainingly, sweltering in the heat, fulfilling the Divine behests. Not one groan or murmur has come down to us. Ye have need of patience, O my fathers ! Yea, verily !"

When Bankote was acquired in 1756, a new era dawned upon our Island. Men called it then Victoria, little deeming that a great sovereign of that name would rule over these realms for fifty years. Bankote was a new lung, and people breathed more freely. The mere idea that you could get anywhere, anywhere out of this Bombay, did good ; and men began to talk as if they were free agents, and not doomed for ever to Moody Khan or the Dungree Killa. There was an hospital (I now speak of 1770), but it was only for the servants of the East India Company. The non-official or "interloper" had no part or lot in this inheritance, unless he was possessed of that mighty silver key which opens so many doors. And let the truth be told the doctors were not mealy-mouthed. (1) Sonapore claimed a moiety, and the survivors shivered their way in ague, down to Bankote. By and bye there came a great scare (this was in 1771) at Bankote. The Governor of Bombay and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces died there. Both Hodges and Pimble were ailing before they went, but the astrologers in them they would die there ; and made a great sensation, and a black funeral pall for some time hung over Bankote.

It was about this time, but I must be particular with dates (it was early in the year 1770), for I am now no longer to deal with Hodges and Pimbles, but men of historical repute, that a group of four of the leading men of Bombay might have been seen one afternoon sauntering on the Back Bay sands, a fine breezy place in those days, in no ways intersected as it is now by Lethe's streams, struggling seawards. Admiral Lindsay was on board them, but we may as well explain that the British Fleet was riding at anchor in the harbour ; in fact, you could see over Mendham's Point, that is between you and Caranja, the masts of a great three-decker tinged with the burning red of the setting sun. Next to Warren Hastings, perhaps the most important man in India, Colonel Dow was a second. He had already written a History of Hindoostan, but he is now pointing out his fortifications, which stretch their massive proportions in a zigzag way from Church Gate to the Apollo. All that work is mine ; no doubt, and all the glory of it. But we must now make a draft upon Lord Rosebery. Some years ago, unless our memory greatly deceives us, he mentioned in a speech an incident which has a moral in it like Æsop's Fables. Dow was once offered the government of a Native Principality in the East, and conning the matter over, said to himself, "What would my old schoolfellows in Haddington think of this ?" and declined it. (2) The third was Commodore John Watson of the Indian Navy—destined to perish at the siege of Tanna in 1774—killed by a small stone and a few grains of sand,—testing "wooden walls *versus* stone walls," and which his great namesake, Charles the Admiral, in conjunction with Olive, had inaugurated so successfully at the seige and capture of Gheria in 1756.

You may see his monument in our Cathedral, and that of "Gheria" Watson in Westminster Abbey. The fourth, in top-boots and knee-breeches, and with a long queue, was Andrew Ramsay. I am not aware of what family he was, but we all know that the name of Ramsay has been distinguished in Scotland for generations by a poet, a painter, philosophers of note, while the Dean's reminiscences still lighten up all social gatherings of Scotchmen over the world. It was a Ramsay who carried the Kohinoor diamond to the Queen, and when in Bombay wore it next his heart night and day ; it gave a Governor to Bombay (our hero to wit) and a wife of great grace and accomplishment to another Governor whom we all know, while the sister who survived her is wife of the Governor of Madras ; and lastly it gave to India in times of great difficulty the father of both these ladies, Lord Dalhousie, perhaps the greatest Viceroy of modern times.

Andrew Ramsay, from all we can gather, was at this time a wild, rollicking blade, and the life and soul of all convivial parties. A man of a most excellent constitution, as you may still perceive in a kit-kat portrait taken of him eighteen years after the time we are speaking of, namely, when he was Governor in 1788. Jolly and rubicund of countenance, of dignified presence, in buff and scarlet, a noble presentment,—this precious heir looms hangs in the house of our venerable citizen, Mr. Manekji Cursetji.

These four men were discussing how, where and when they should spend the hot weather which was rapidly approaching, and the lot fell upon Vajrabhai. The Admiral had seen enough of the sea, and wanted to see the land and ride a horse. It was in the Peishwa's territory, but the time was propitious, and any difficulty was soon removed by Colonel Dow, who was constituted Director-General of the expedition. Did not the great Madhavra now hold sway in Poona, and he would soon make all square ! But no time was to be lost. The sun is vertical in Bombay at midday on the 19th May, and two weeks after this *any* day—"the deluge."

But time is short—short in England and long in India—when men are waiting for a holiday ; nevertheless, the eventful day of departure came round, and five palanquins disburdened themselves of their occupants on the sea margin. The place is now known as the Customs Bunder ; it was then I trow the Castle Pier, and you went down to it through the Wharf Gate which you can see to this day. Dow had never seen an Admiral in a bunder boat before, a craft of twenty tons burden fit to navigate the shallow waters of the Bwindi Creek, and gay with any amount of borrowed bunting. The confusion was great and the esticulations wild. Ultimately the sahibs, their body servants, two cooks and a cook's mate, and "John" were got on board the bunder boat, provisioned for two days, and on board a second craft, laying alongside, the *impedimenta* of palanquins, kicking, squealing and biting horses, syces, gorawallas, peons in scarlet, forty hamals, twelve armed sepoys, and two havildars rigged out in new *lupra* for the occasion, and looking mighty fine in their blue and red turbans, four score persons in all, besides a sleuth hound and a bull-terrier. At the last moment it was found that the rasaln were forgotten, which never being amended, the Nakoda gave the *hookum*, anchor up, sails spread, pennant with St. George and the Dragon streaming in the breeze, they set sail, leaving the bastions of Bombay Castle behind them. It was the 15th of April ; every man and animal was excited, except the horses, which proceeded at once with their ears back to munch their gram regardless of Elephanta or the Islands adjacent.

The natives were much less accustomed to the sight of Europeans than in our day, so on either shore, Salsette or Caranja, as they found themselves by sail or oar the people came down, as we read in Captain Cook's voyages, with offerings of milk and cocoanuts.

There was a block at Tanna. No doubt Marco Polo had the same. Colonel Dow sends his native head servant with his salaams to his Excellency Ramaji Punt, the Governor, requesting a passport. The guns were open-mouthed and had they attempted to proceed they would have been fired at doubtless from one or other of those loop-holed and rugged fortalices which dot-like warts the fringe line of the Tanna Creek of to-day. In three hours the passport came. They then spread their big lateen sail to the breeze, which after flapping idly about, bellied out in the wind, and now with a strong current they go whizzing through the narrows, people coming down in crowds to have a peep at them over those battlements which have long since disappeared. On the afternoon of the second day the voyagers arrived at that now most thriving and energetic seaport of Biwindi, and were hospitably entertained in the house of a rich Moor man. Everybody who has explored Tanna Creeks knows the difficulty of their navigation, in tides, currents, shoals ; in waiting for wind that never comes or comes at the wrong time. They had however passed the time tolerably on board, eaten and drank fairly well had slept also a troubled sleep, though music, song, and sentiment were carried far into the night, Ramsay giving them some new songs from the "Evergreen" that they had never heard before. Occasionally his two servants, who were proficients in the art, played disjointed fragments on the French horn, "first and second," whatever that may mean ; but it was too dreadful, and they called to put a stop to it, the lascars meanwhile yelling and gesticulating, that they had got on a snag, which the Nakoda swore was as big as the Choul Kadoo, and it might have been any size, for it was pitch dark at the time. Nobody had walked overboard, fallen down the hatchway or knocked his head against the mainmast, and though "John" was "as sick as a dog," we can aver the Admiral suffered no inconvenience. "See that ye fall not out by the way," and they had obeyed the injunction to the letter. Mr. Patterson, the Admiral's Secretary, a young Bonchman of unchoate habits, had thrown down his hand in disgust, as there was neither trump nor picture-card in it ; they played rummy afterwards, the young man meanwhile amusing himself with cutting out silhouette caricatures of his friends in black paper.

Next morning they arose rather exhausted than otherwise. The mousquitoes of the Biwindi creek bite hard, and they had a bad night of it ; but the hot wells were at hand, and they did not despair, the gentlemen of the party, for there were no ladies, betook themselves to their palkies to do the fifteen miles overland. Servants on horseback was now the order of the day, and Patterson, of course, must needs mount his horse, without his pugree, in the blazing sun of April. The Moorman unfolded his own, one fresh and spotless from Dacca or Lahore, and gave him half of it. With the dust flying from his horse's heels he left the benefactor he was never to see again who, waving a "peace be with you," proceeded to count his beads in silence and repeat the ninety-nine names of Almighty God.

The ragged regiment had not gone many miles on the road, when the syces were called into requisition to look after the property of their masters, and a riderless horse was seen flying over the country in the direction of Vada, on the frontier of the Jawar State. "John" was a great adept in horses, and had taken in hand an animal of great beauty and ferocity, that had come up from the Straits, called "Chilabhai," after its former owner, a Surat nobleman, and "Chilabhai" had shook him off in a sheet of water, which now gladdens the eye of the traveller a few miles from Biwindi.

"John" had given the brute opium to strengthen him for the journey, and at the same time before starting had fortified himself with a goodly supply of the arrack of the country.

The immersion cooled him and sobered him down considerably. "John" had been "sworn in at Highgate," as the saying is, but nevertheless and notwithstanding for reasons obvious to the reader, he now resolved to do the rest of the journey on his shanks, as he had often done before in Keppoch or the wilds of Breadalbane. He was tired, but it could not be helped ; his salary was forty guineas, but he would have given twice the amount over to have been in "Bonnie Scothand" long before he reached his destination. They tiffed under the shadow of a great tamarind tree, on the margin of the Dugad Tank, and talked much of Johanna and Angengo, and other subjects beyond our ken. They then passed the fort on their left, and on their right Mahuli with a thousand men within its walls—"Hills of prey," as sayeth the Psalmist. At length towards dusk, on the evening of the third day, the whole cavalcade, broken into segments, put in an appearance at the Hot Springs on the banks of the Tansa River. They were all singing "Good night and joy be wi ye a," when "John" arrived way worn and delapidated, and had his feet bathed in the hot water made ready for him by Dame Nature. He was then called to dress his master's hair, which took him an hour's hard work, but no one could do this except himself, remarking with the license of the times that he was indispensable "as wesis tyle."

They lived in houses constructed of the branches of trees, each house costing eighteen half-crowns, a delightful name for the rupee which they had in these days of Arcadian bliss. All our rupees were then half-crowns. We need not add, they had no rent nor taxes to pay. The *Mandwa* is a rude arborous residence and may be of rooms, big or even little, and perhaps in such a one Eve may have stowed away the sleeping Cain, wrapped in a plaintain leaf in memory of garden of Eden days, and through their leafy interstices the harshness of the morning sun is beautifully tempered, its rays falling soft as from frosted window in Taj or other tomb, and may indeed be the origin and design of the tree-like arabesques in the august windows of Ahmedabad. "John" was greatly delighted with his dormitory, and, wrapping himself in his Scotch plaid of hodden gray, he littered his charpoy with the long grass with which the country abounds, and threw himself thereon, a veritable "Heather Jock," listening to the rustling of the withered leaves overhead in the night wind, or dreaming of Sally Percival or other inamorata. An ambling scorpion which he discovered in the morning when he stepped out of bed tended somewhat to dissipate the illusion.

Though the party had very little of what we call European stores they were not to pity. They did not come here expecting what Baillie Nicol Jarvie terms "the comforts of the Saut Mauket." They had fish, fowl, hare, mutton, and wild boar in abundance, though we have yet to learn that this last is a treat ; and somewhat out of season, venison, hard and dry at a pinch, "and all provisions were remarkably cheap." They were bound to have a good cook, and they had the best man in Bombay for serving up a dinner. They had no whisky, that article being still confined to the Celtic race in Ireland and Scotland. But they had Brandy, Madeira and Shirauz, which none of them ever mistook for sherry. (3).

Here is the record of their doings : "The gentlemen drank the waters, dined, played at cards, and after dinner (1 o'clock) slept an hour or two, then in the afternoon they rode out on horseback and in the evening played cards again."

So wagged the world in these days

Persian to the subjects in which the examination is held; (iii) by holding examination simultaneously in England and India. The disadvantage of having to send youths to England at a tender age and great cost might to a great extent be removed if an enterprising private individual established in India a training school for candidates for the open competition in England; and, considering the increased activity of private enterprise in the matter of higher education in India, it seems to me very probable that within a few years such an institution will spring up, if competitive examinations for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service are not held simultaneously in England and India. The candidates in England and in India should compete with one another and be selected in order of merit, subject to the condition that the minimum number of Europeans who pass, whether in England or in India, should be two-thirds of the total number of vacancies, and the maximum five-sixths; the remaining vacancies being filled by natives as defined by the Statute, 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Sec. 6. The result will practically be the same as if the present Statutory Service were recruited by open competition in India, and the number of appointments reserved for it raised from one-sixth to a proportion fluctuating between one-sixth and one-third of the total number of posts held by the Covenanted Civil Service. The difference will be that there will be between the Europeans and the Indians employed in the service the solidarity and mutual respect of men who have gone through the same ordeal, and there will be no room for the feeling of humiliation felt by the native public at men of their race not being admitted to the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service on the same terms as Europeans. I do not lose sight of the fact that the provisions of the Statute, 33 Vict., Cap. 3, Sec. 6, admit persons to specific appointments only and not to membership in an organized service, but it seems to me that when young men just commencing life are admitted to the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service, the difficulty of their subsequently stopping their advancement as soon as they earn promotion to the office of District Collector and Magistrate or District Judge will be the same, whether they have been admitted under that Statute or by open competition in England. In both cases, if the men who are superseded towards the middle of their official career, in the prime of their vigour and manhood, are qualified to hold the appointments, their dissatisfaction will be the same, and so also will be the outcry against their supersession. The administrative inconvenience and the political danger will be the same in both cases. Generally, I may observe that if an examination is held in India under the conditions which I advocate, only the flower of the youth of the country, regarding them from physical, moral and intellectual points of view, will have any chance of obtaining admission to the Covenanted Civil Service. They will be a vast improvement upon the precocious, feeble, hot-house plants, who alone can under the present system obtain admission to the Covenanted Service by open competition, and who will, I fear, obtain admission in largest numbers if a coach for training them establishes himself in India; and they will be a still greater improvement upon the Statutory Civilian, who will only too often become a source of humiliation alike to himself, to the service of which he has obtained admission, and to his countrymen. The danger of the natives asking for a larger proportion of appointments in the Covenanted Service than one-third is, I believe, greater under the present system than under that which I advocate: for while under the existing system they can always point to a large number of young men who they believe have been unduly handicapped in obtaining admission to the service, and are therefore not satisfied with the proportion of appointments assigned to the Statutory Service, under the other system they will see, I think, how difficult it is for their countrymen, even with a fair field and no favour, to make good their claim to the maximum proportion of one-third of the total number of vacancies open to them. For, as a competent witness has already stated before the Commission, the raising of the age will have the effect of bringing into the field English University men of a high order against whom it will be very difficult for the natives to hold their own. Again, testimonials of physical fitness, of the nature suggested above, though necessary in the interests of the service, will have the effect of keeping out precocious young men of low physique, of whom there is, so far as I am able to judge, a greater proportion among native than among English University men. But above all, the fact that the number of natives who can in this country afford to maintain their sons up to the advanced age of 23, to give them a liberal University education, and to incur the special expenses of training them for the open competition for the Covenanted Civil Service, is very limited as compared with the number of such men in the United Kingdom, will tell against the natives. The Uncovenanted Land Revenue and Judicial Services down to and including the offices of Mamlatdars and Subordinate Judges of the lowest grade are at present open to all natives of India, as described in Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, sec. 6. If the Covenanted Service is thrown open to natives even to the limited extent I advocate, I see no reason why these Uncovenanted Services should not be thrown open to the sons of Europeans living in the country, who have received their training in India, provided they satisfy the same tests as the natives, and show a proficiency in the vernaculars of the presidency. I think the conditions I have named should be a *sine qua non*; for if young men wholly unacquainted with the people, their languages, manners, customs, and feelings were to be employed, they would take a great many years before they could make efficient Mamlatdars or Subordinate Judges—officers who have to deal directly with the people in matters of every-day occurrence. Their experience would either have to be acquired at the expense of the people, or during unreasonably long and costly periods of probation.

MR. JUSTICE WEST.

Mr. Justice West, of the Bombay High Court, submitted the following evidence to the Commission:—

The existing system of appointing natives of India as "Statutory Civilians" (so called) is not generally approved. Europeans think the system is merely a device, and an unsuccessful device, for staving off larger claims on the part of the native community. Natives think that it is devised in order to engage a certain number of persons in support of the Covenanted Civil Service, to prevent able natives from coming forward, and to cast discredit on the employment of natives in any but the lowest places under Government. The active-minded class amongst the natives are those who by their speech and writing determine the public opinion of the mass, are for the most part poor men without influential connexions. They have everything to gain by a system of competition as compared with the present mode of selection, and they naturally criticize very unfavourably such an appointment as that of a young gentleman, whose "proved merit and ability" have been no better attested than by his having failed to pass the ordinary University examinations. The defects of the existing system are not in my view susceptible of remedy by any change of the rules or Statutory provisions, while the principles of appointment remain unaltered. What is wanted is a total change of system or a reversion to such an earlier system as was approved by Sir T. Munro in Uncovenanted Service. The Covenanted Service should be exceptional, closely limited in numbers, and composed solely of persons born or brought up in England. But the present system may be much ameliorated, I think, by improving the rules of selection, even without any change in the Statutory provisions bearing on the matter. For instance, the Universities might be empowered and invited to nominate candidates, from classes out of which classes the Governments would make their choice for actual appointments. This choice might be determined or not by the result of a further competition, but I think that if the Universities named their men only on grounds of academic distinctions, stating in each case what the distinctions were, the Governments might with advantage be allowed a small latitude of choice amongst candidates all presumably of a pretty high intellectual level. If rules, such as I have suggested, were made and acted on, there would be no necessity, I think, for an amendment of the law in order to give effect to its intention. But that intention has perhaps been in some degree misconceived. What it contemplates is apparently appointments to individual offices, not introduction into the Covenanted Civil Service with a right thenceforward to a series of offices reserved for that service. If that is so, then the appointment of a "Statutory Civilian" in the first instance cannot properly be made to the Civil Service generally, but only to some particular office or place. That appointment, and every subsequent one of the same officer, would be subject to the rules made under S. 6 of St. 33. Vic. Cap. 3. If made under St. 24 and 25 Vic. Cap. 54, S. 3. the appointment and every subsequent change of appointment would require sanction under Sec. 4 of the Statute. By Sec. 2 all reserved places are to be filled from the "Covenanted Civil Service" and every appointment of one not in that service requires a seperate justification under the specific provisions of the one or the other Statute. "Natives of India" seems to include all persons born in India whom the Governor General and the Secretary of State may choose to define as natives. Members of the "Statutory Service" ought, I think, to be sent to England to be trained there and subjected to the same tests as Covenanted Civilians.

The only system of nomination with which I am aquainted is that of nomination by the Government. It has provided for many young gentlemen of mediocre ability places which they fill decently well but with less capacity than could have been commanded at a lower price. The probation of examinations, &c., is successfully passed through, and improves the working ability of those who are subjected to it, but I have not as yet come across any instance of conspicuous ability amongst the Statutory Civilians of Bombay. They are distinctly below the average. I think the nomination should be confined to persons of proved merit and ability. I think merit and ability should be held to have been proved by the completion with credit of a University course and the taking of a degree with honours in England or India. Concurrent nominations for admission to a competitive examination would lead generally to the defeat of the Government's candidates. Alternate nominations would be attended with alternate marked superiority and inferiority. Nomination by the University of the young men thought by it to be the best trained for the public service would be the best, and would probably satisfy public opinion best. There might be three persons named for each vacancy, out of whom the Government should make its choice. A limited competition in examination would not be necessary under the arrangement suggested. It would be hard to arrange a perfectly just balance of the subjects of examination, but the thing would not be impossible. A committee presided over by a member of Government and composed of persons named *ad hoc* by the University would probably make the best nominations. A system of mere open competition would be welcome to the native community and mischievous alike to it and to the State. The ablest young men would thus be drawn off from really liberal and formative studies to the cramming of subjects that would be likely to "pay" in the competition. This might be counterbalanced either by marks given for University honours or by excess over the generally prescribed age allowed to those who had taken University honours.

I do not think it necessary or desirable even now to retain what is called the Statutory system. It would perhaps become more obviously needless if the age of candidature by competition were raised so as to favour native candidates more than at present. But accepting the principle of a Covenanted Service open to the natives of India, I do not think that any increase in the numbers entering it by examination in England would satisfy the educated young men in India who are too poor to go to England but who know or think their qualifications are quite as high as those of their wealthier rivals.

I would raise the limit of age for all candidates to 23 years. It should be uniform and high enough to admit men who had received a regular education according to the most approved course. A simultaneous examination in India and in England on the same papers would, I think, be preferable to the present system. It would be welcomed by the native community unless it should turn out that but few native candidates succeeded. In that case there would be complaints of unfairness and demands for re-adjustments in favour able to the native candidates. The competition in each country should be open to all classes of her Majesty's subjects. The colleges affiliated to the Indian Universities alone amongst Indian Institutions are capable of giving a first class education. The secondary educattion of this country in a backward and unsatisfactory state which calls for improvement and which opreates very injuriously even on the University education. But there are objections on political and administrative groundsso open competition in India. But against these must be set the obvious advantages of the system—its effect in drawing ability into the service of Government and in subduing a narrow provincial spirit. In favour of open competition too must be reckoned the specific disadvantages of any hereditary system. The effect, however, of unqualified competition in India on general education would, I fear, be so disastrous as to constitute a national evil of great ultimate importance.

My aquaintance with Uncovenanted officers of the administration is very limited. Amongst our Subordinate Judges who are Uncovenanted officers there are several who could fill with credit the office of Assistant Judge. These Subordinate Judges of "proved merit and ability" could not be appointed to the lowest grade of the Covenanted Service without suffering in pay. Their special qualifications are not ascertained until they attain a rank entitling them to a salary superior to that of a young Civilian. Some special provision should be made for the promotion to Covenanted posts of European members of the Uncovenanted Service. The institution, as a rule, of this kind would exasperate the native members of the service and would be little short of insanity. Secondary education in the Bombay Presidency, and I belive generally in India, is deplorably bad. It gives but a limited amount even of information, and through cultivation of the mental powers it is most insufficient. Indeed no aim of this kind inspires the system, much less any formal theory of moral discipline. The defects of the preparatory instruction drag down the college work to a mere school-boy level instead of a training for young men. It is not long since I heard a Professor of the Elphinstone College declare publicly that Latin —even in the limited measure required by the Bombay University—was too hard a subject for native students: that he could not teach nor they learn it to any good purpose. This is a striking testimoney to the intellectual feebleness even in the way of mere receptiveness in its higher sense of the mass of the students. It implies a very defective development and training of the mental powers in the secondary schools. Again I lately heard the head-master of a class for the principal Native State that the pupils are utterly uncontrollable from the moment that they have obtained a certificate of admission to be examined for Matriculation. How different is this from the discipline of an English public school in which the senior boys are the chief ministers of order. The working of our secondery schools being mean, chaotic, uninstructive and immoral, insomuch as it fails to form and strengthen character it cannot possibly be a good preparation for the public service. Boys specially favoured by nature come out from it as they would from any training superior to their fellows, and to the average of mankind but this is in spite of the so-called system, not through its operation. The secondary school should be remodelled, and their system should be remodelled, and their system should be remodelled so as to really unfold the growing faculties of the students in orderly and fruitful sequence along the two great lines of literary and scientific study. Mere craming for one examination after another should cease to absorb the schoolboy's thoughts and energies. He should be made ashamed of regarding the "minimum" for passing as the practical maximum for study. Respect should be cultivated for learning on its own account; admiration for mere quickness and verbal memory should be balanced by appreciation of higher qualities; a tone of honour, propriety and self-respect should be diffused through each small community. It may not be easy to effect so much as this, but an approach can be made to it, and ough to be made in the highest interest of the Indian people Thus only I think can the minds and character of the "educated class be prepared for the college training that will then be effective, and for their functions as members of the public service or of the community served by it.

Q.—What has been the actual experience in your province as to the general efficiency of educated natives—graduates of the Indian Universities—employed in administrative work?

A.—This question is one that can be best answered by those officials who have themselves had a great experience in administrative work. The graduates of the University in Bombay display, as compared with their competitors of the old school, a greater facility in comprehending the meaning and purpose of laws and orders. They show, so far as I am aware, a fair amount of zeal and industry. As compared with English officials of the higher class they perhaps less exact in detail both as to the information they give and the carrying out of orders; but they are at once more intelligent and more to be depended on than Europeans of the lower class.

Q.—How have natives, placed in charge of sub-divisions or in other quasi-independent positions, discharged their duties in your province?

A.—Experience is wanting. I have myself come across a few instances of moral weakness in the the presence of popular excitement or caste feeling which might under some conditions be dangerous, but generally native officials become imbued with the spirit of the public service. Occasionally they carry this to an extreme and fail in tact and power of adaptation to circumstances, but the same things may be said of England officials.

In the Bombay Presidency we do obtain for the public service natives of the same classes as the native rulers employed, plus only a slight infusion from the other classes. The Parsis (at least in their present numbers) may be regarded as a new class in the public service—a very valuable one: The lower castes of Hindus are pushing themselves into the public service more than formerly, and the Eurasians show a great aptitude for clerical labour though seldom for the higher kinds of work. The Muhammadans have only just awakened to the necessities of their situation but they too will by-and-bye press the Brahmins hard. If a considerable number of places should be taken away from the Covenanted Service that would no doubt gratify very much—one class of natives—those who hoped to get the places. But it would not at all silence the cry of those who asserting the mental equality of natives with Englishmen demand on that ground admission to the Covenanted Service on precisely the same terms as Englishmen. Privileges or advantages allowed in other ways will not remove the apparent anomaly—a real and flagrant one if indeed mere cleverness in answering question is the accepted proof of superior fitness in all respects to serve the Crown in India. The complaints I have referred to would best be met by an examination in England for a certain proportion of appointments and in India for a certain proportion. But to the former all subjects of the Crown should be admitted who had resided for five years before the examination in England, and to the latter all subjects of the Crown who had resided for five years in India. The examination in India would, however (unless carefully guarded), be attended with the grave dangers to general education that I have already pointed out; the evil in England would be comparatively far smaller, but in both countries alike it would be a good thing to exact a University degree as a condition of admission to the competition. I may observe that what is called the Statutory System "satisfies in practice the conditions contemplated in these questions without, however, satisfying the native community. That community seeks a complete equality; and nothing else is really consistent with the principles authoritatively propounded on this subject. I do not think those principles are wholly sound or sufficient, but I think that until they are definitely withdrawn or modified they should be acted on with scrupulous precision. I do not think the Covenanted Civil Service could be fixed at one unvarying number without giving rise to extravagance or to loud complaints where it might be found necessary to reduce the appointments taken from the Covenanted Service. It would, it seems, necessarily become appointments for the Uncovenanted Service. The native community would, I think, view with approval a scheme that would enlarge their chances in the Uncovenanted Service if it still left them equal access to the Covenanted Service also. My own opinion is that on a just consideration of the needs of the public service in India, the relative numbers of the two great branches of the Civil Service ought to be recast, and afterwards regulated on the principles which I will briefly state. A British Government of India, the effective application of English ideas and principles, implies that the heads of the chief departments of Government shall be either English born or educated from childhood in England. This is especially true of the general administration. For the same reason there must in every great department be English enough to keep it well under view from the British stand-point to bring English ideas to bear on it, and to keep up an intelligent and sympathetic relation between it and the other great departments moved and controlled by the same central group of principles. These conditions again involve the consequence that, to supply even a small number of men of great experience and ability there must be a larger number of younger men always in training. Englishmen strong in their imperial feelings, of cultivated powers, knowing the people well, and deeply interested in their welfare. For such men we can look only to a Covenanted Service composed of Englishmen by birth or at least in England. 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In the case of natives it is not at all necessary in order to secure the appropriate ability yet it needs not be refused to those who have here made themselves virtually English by residence and education. Now this whole class must be highly paid; hence a reason for keeping their numbers as low as possible, as low, that is, as is consistent with stability of the system and with the quick and certain interchange of vital forces. A predominance of mere cleverness and departmental intelligence uniformed by specifically British feeling and patriotic devotion might very seriously disturb the empire. Some natives of India conscious of their own complete identification with the Empire may resent the suggestion that their countrymen are wanting in the qualities on the necessity of which I have insisted, yet on reflection they will admit that even granting an original aptitude, yet a different people cannot in a generation or two of easy-going progress take the exact impress that centuries of thought and suffering, of strife and compromise, have stamped on the English character. They will admit that their own sons and brothers educated in England come back very different persons from what they would have turned out under a purely Indian training. In a complex empire, however, one set of principles, one turn of thought, one type of character, must prevail over the others, be, as it were, the key-note of a general harmony. Where then and how are we to find the nervous centre of Great Britain? Not surely in India whose society is but slowly assimilating European ideas and where a thousand obstacles of tradition and of mutual relations amongst classes have to removed befor a natural political progress can begin. It is England that is the centre and soul of the system, thence must radiate the social and political ideas by which India is to be reformed, and there only will they be acquired in the true sense and with their necessary qualifications. Mere phrases, the specious aspects of half-truth are too often, as one may fairly judge from the native press, the ground-work of political faith in India. She cannot shake off as yet her note of provincialism. Neither, therefore, can she spare the influx, and the influence of English ideas applies according to English experience and habits of thought over a wide circle of details. English history, English justice, tolerance and humanity live in the living man; they are not to be put into mere formulas nor got out of them. Britain must intellectually and morally pervade India and prevail over it in order that the union may produce a maximum of good; and for the points of contact and communication must be pretty numerous as well as individually effective. Not only must English ideas be thus brought to bear on the administration, but there must be an intelligent and independent appreciation of the feelings, the needs and the progress of the native community. There is always some need for improvement, but the monotonous cry of mere complaint gives no help to the Government, and after a certain time produces indifference, irritation or despair. The people need highly educated and influential interpreters just as much as the Government needs capable ministers of its behests. The admission of natives of India in general to a Covenanted Service organized with a view to its members' bulk of its members being Englishmen, must of necessity entail a charge while low in salaries. A native doing the work of Covenanted Officer is really overpaid if he receives half the usual salary, An Englishman would be overpaid at half the same salary were he working in his own country. Yet a high scale of pay is indispensable for English Covenanted Servants, and the Natives admitted to the same service can never be satisfied with a lower scale. In practice a compromise is attempted which without satisfying them burdens the public (I speak here of the Statutory Service). The native tax-payer deserves as much consideration as the native aspirant to office; and in his interest it ought to be recognized that the political exigencies which necessitate the employment of a limited number of Englishmen on salaries representing the compensation for special expenses and life-exile do not at all include the case of natives employed in their own country and called on the necessities. The necessity of a larger or smaller admixture of Englishmen of the Covenanted class in any great branch of the Indian Public Service must vary according to the place of that branch in the general scheme of Government. It may vary also according to the changes brought about by time and development. The whole administrative system being distributed into its several branches, each of these ought, I think, to be carefully examined in succession one each year, with a view to determining the minimum number of Covenanted Service appointments to be retained in it. The scheme settled in this revision should be brought into operation two years afterwards. Appointments in a department affected by it, accepted during the two years, should be understood as subject to the modified readjustments. Appointments held at the time of the revision should not be abolished, but on a vacancy occuring no fresh appointment should be made except in conformity with the revised scheme. After eight years of actual operation the same branch would be again revised with a view to fresh economies and once more adjusted to the needs of the day. Only one of the ten or twelve groups of departments being thus revised in each year of a cycle of ten there would be time to do the work deliberately. The two years, notice of the chances to come would give time for preparation and thus spasmodic action would be avoided equally with mere stagnation. The appointments set free in a department by the periodical revision should be given to Uncovenanted Service on salaries considerably lower of course than those paid to Covenanted Officers. In order to secure a supply of men fit to take up those appointments the Uncovenanted Service should be recruited with more care, more system and more attention to special needs than hitherto. Three grades of service should be established in the general administration. To the first only graduates of an Indian or English University should be admitted. In the case of persons not born in India a residence of at least five years and a perfect knowledge of a vernacular language should be conditions precedent to admission, whether by nomination or by competition. I have already expressed my preference on account of our special circumstances for a guarded system of nomination by the universities, but a limited competition amongst the graduates thus recommended might be free from the evils of unconditioned competition. In the technical departments such as Finance, Public Works, and Forests a university degree taken on particular braches of study (generally those of a technical college or in course for B. Sc.) should take the place of the Arts degree exacted for the general administration. A competition might be allowed amongst those who had gone through the requisite discipline and had been duly nominated. To the successful candidates for this first class of the Public Service the highest appointments including those now reserved for the Covenantad Service would be opened by the periodical revisions. The total range of eligibility of the first class of Uncovenanted officers, as of the other classes would need specification at each revision. The Uncovenanted Service would substantially be a native gentlemen will hardly ever retire from high places except under compulsion rules should be made for retirement from the best posts after a certain tenure of office in order to secure a due flow of promotion and the introduction of fresh energy. An appropriate crown to this scheme in Bombay and Madras and in the Imperial Government also would be the addition to the executive council of two natives drawn from the Unconvenanted Service as extra or departmental or consultative members. They should hold office for three years only, and at the close of it retire from the public service. This would make them more independent than they would be if eligible for reappointment or for further employment. These extra councillors would naturally be taken from the departments which from time might need the most particular attention of the Government. The second class of the Uncovenanted Service might be filled by competition amongst candidates who had passed the first examination in Arts or satisfied some equivalent standard. The selection for the different branches should be made according to training in literary, mathematical or "modern" subjects. If our secondary education could be put on a proper footing the final certificate of a literary or a "modern" school ought to set forth the choice actually made by its bearer amongst the alternative courses and should be received as entitling to admission to the competitive examination; and afterwards as evidence of a regular instruction in the specified subjects. Each department would prescribe that one or more of the regular courses of study, proficiency in which would be exacted or looked for in its own members. The places open to the second class of the uncovenanted service should be settled periodically like those open to the first classes. In the announcements of the results of the competive examination the successful candidate should not absolutely individualized; but put into groups to be deemed equal in eligibility of five, ten or twenty, in order to leave to the appointing authorities a reasonable range of choice amongst candidates only slightly severed in point of competitive merit. Candidates who had succeeded into the first or second classes of expectants of public service should encouraged to go to England to enlarge and perfect their special education by the eloquence in seniority and service of such time as they had spent there in real work. This should be attested by the requisite certificate in each case. The student being still only an expectant of office would bear his own expenses. He would generally have completed a sufficient course in England before, and appointment was ready for him, and having completed it he would virtually be preferred in some degree to a rival whose special education had been less complete. For the third or lowest class of the public service there should be no more than a pass examination varied according to the department. The appointing authorities should have a free choice amongst those who had qualified. The temptations to abuse would be small Transfers from one class or one department to another should be allowed but very sparingly and only on the ground of some special qualifications Thus the abuse would be destryed of thrusthig in an incapable, in a rank wholly below his social position and in his real pretensions, in order to open a career abroad as already in the public service to some paid post to which he could not be directly appointed. This is an outline of my views of the principles on which the public service in India ought to be organized. In drawing it up I have implicitly given my opinions on several of the questions which follow the ones I am directly answering. Some of those questions are of too contingent or conjectural a character to admit of practical treatment. See further the appendix.

Mr. West supplemented the above evidence by making a long statement regarding the merits of Civilian Judges and Subordinate Judges. The object of making it, he said: was to remove a false impression created by a misapprehension in some quarters of what the Chief Justice had said the other day. A report of Mr. West's statement on this point is held over.

The Commission will meet again this morning.

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MR. MALABARI ON THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

MR. B. M. MALABARI, being unable to appear in person before the Public Service Commission, has submitted the following memorandum:—

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

One of the stock charges against the competitive test is that in India there are too many conflicting interests to be reconciled in the distribution of public appointments. This is no doubt a difficulty; and in India the difficulty is perhaps more serious than elsewhere. But that seems to me to be one of the best arguments in favour of open competition for this country, honestly and impartially carried out. Nothing short of competition is likely to secure an efficient administration or to conduce to that intelligent appreciation of England's mission in India, which is essential, above everything else, to a foreign rule.

The claims of backward classes are by no means to be ignored in framing a comprehensive scheme of employment; but the interests of the classes will be best consulted by affording them such educational and other facilities as may fit them in time for competition with advanced sections of the community. One very effectual means would be to pick up specially promising lads from the schools and enable them to pass the required examination. A single instance of this kind would act as a leaven for a large number of others. It was in this way that English education was introduced in the beginning among the higher classes of Hindus, who are now the advanced classes. In their own interests I think it undesirable for the backward classes to be invested with a factitious equality with those in advance of them, which they could not expect to maintain, and which, without doing them any real good, might impair the efficiency and lower the prestige of the most important service in the country.

Speaking of the Mahomedans in particular, my experience leads me to believe that the higher classes, the old literary families and the nobility, are well able to hold their own with corresponding classes in the other community. If they cannot compete with Hindus in certain subjects, they generally excel the Hindus in others. At any rate, a Government, unlike the British in India, can only lay down certain definite rules of action in such matters, leaving its subjects of all classes to adapt themselves to that common standard. The Mahomedans have been doing this creditably of late; and with such special facilities as have been suggested, I have no doubt they will, with the other classes similarly circumstanced, by and by overtake their advanced countrymen.

As between Europeans and natives, our motto should be—fair field and no favour. And this essentially English condition can be fulfilled chiefly by simultaneous examinations. The advantages to the Indian candidate of an examination in his own country to take place with an identical examination in England at the same time are indeed very considerable. But I fail to see that any of these advantages is to be obtained at the expense of the European candidate or the efficiency of the administration. The European candidate will continue to have a clear start of the native candidate in every way. He will have the inestimable advantage of competing in his own language. The examiners will be mostly his own countrymen. The standard of examination will be fixed more to suit his own wants, requirements and idiosyncracies than of the native. Thus, even under less unfavourable conditions than at present—with the increase of age, simultaneous examinations, the raising of marks for Oriental languages—the Indian candidate will yet remain more or less at a disadvantage, not to say at the mercy of Englishmen, trusting to their sense of fair play. This is inevitable under the circumstances, and we Indians accept the position so far without repining. Why, then, should competition be made up the picture of wholesale withdrawal from the government of India, in favour of their native fellow-subjects? There is no fear, and indeed no need, of the native element superseding the European. This being my view of the matter, and accepting, as I do, open competition to be the only method worth of England and just to India, I cannot help looking with disfavour upon any proposal for an arbitrary limitation of numbers either in the case of Europeans or natives. Let us have the very best out of the best material available from both races. The few highest executive appointments will, of themselves, be reserved for the ruling community, for purposes of directing and controlling the general administration. The executive may be trusted fully to take care of that.

Nor can I brook any difference between the salary, status, &c, of Civilians of the two races. The rules of the service should continue to be the same, except that the European servant might be allowed his passage money and subsidiary leave on going home and returning to duty in India. If a general reduction is made in future, by one-fourth or less, in the salaries of Europeans and natives alike, as suggested by Mr. Wordsworth, it would not, in my opinion, seriously affect the prospects of the service.

As regards sending successful Indian candidates to England, I am strongly in favour of the proposal. But I am not quite sure if it will do all the good anticipated from it. I fully recognize the force of what has been urged about the contact of the Asiatic mind with the European, about the influence of English domestic and social life on the former, and so on. But there are nearly as many chances of an Indian youth losing by his English experience of two or three years as of his gaining thereby. Much depends upon the individual himself and upon the circumstances that surround him in a foreign land, so entirely differin in almost everything from his own, cut off from parental control and the control of such public opinion as is still left to this heir of ancient civilization. It is a great thing, I know, to imbue an Indian student, who has solemnly engaged to govern his own people in the light of British administration, with the spirit of the public life and the national literature of Great Britain. But it might be urged, on the other hand, that the more English you make of a native of India the less native he becomes, and consequently less of an influence for good, at least in his constructive capacity, amongst his own countrymen. What is most wanted in an Indian administrator, whether he be native or European, is a thorough knowledge of, and a living sympathy with, things indian. This is the native view, not so much perhaps of the English educated classes as of other thoughtful men in the community. I have also heard it stated by Hindu and Mahomedan friends of position that sending their youth to England is virtually depriving them of their "religion." If this be so, it is certainly against the spirit of the Charter Act of 1833 and the Royal Proclamation, though these latter, in their turn, may be said to have been already violated by the rules of the Covenanted Civil Service requiring the candidate to pass some years in England on a mere chance of success. But here our orthodox friends have to be reminded that according to their standard of national requirements any European education at all becomes an offence, for it destroys "religion" right and left. They must not, also, forget that for just and efficient administration, it is as necessary that Indians should unlearn a good deal (in the way of caste prejudices and autocratic conceit) as that Englishmen should learn to that extent about the people of India. Thus, there is much to be said on both sides. Perhaps a fair compromise would be to encourage the selected Indian candidate to go to England, and on his return to India to give him preference over those who have not been to England, as to choice of locality, branch of service, or even promotion. Special arrangements would require to be made in this case for the periodical and final examinations of the home-staying select candidates. But the extra expense and trouble might be repaid by drawing into the service some of the most influential classes of Indians who are not likely at present to be otherwise tempted. The proposal ought to be worth considering on political grounds, though I think the number of men to be benefited by it will be very small, and will grow smaller still with time.

Another alternative would be to have a central training college in India, like the one proposed by Mr. Lee-Warner, at which the selected English candidates might be required to spend their period of probation with the selected Indian candidates. On the whole there would seem to be more justice, from the point of view of the strict native, in the English probationer having to be trained in India for the Indian Civil service, than the native having to be trained in England. All this, of course, pre-supposes the possibility of a first class training college being established in India, with the English superintendence and management, and all other necessary appliances.

THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.

The Statutory Civil Service, which is certainly far from popular with the educated classes, must go unless it could be retained without the slightest encroachment upon the competitive Civil Service. And if so retained, it might be utilized in the interests of (1) exceptionally meritorious men in the Uncovenanted Service, (2) in the professions, inclning the graduate class, and (3) on behalf of the sons of influential families, who are not altogether behind the times but are excluded from open competition by difficulties incidental to their position—in this case by limited competition. I would not object to leaving the selection and appointment to the local Governments under approval and sanction of the Governor-General and the Secretary of State. But I would keep the number of such appointments as low as possible, if the Statutory Service is at all retained for any or all of the objects indicated above, and further lay down rules and standards even for these candidates, who might thus be made to advance with the needs of the times.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

The Uncovenanted Service should, in my opinion, be recruited on the same plan as that followed in England. There ought to be a competitive test to begin with, and the rest should be left to proved merit and experience. In the case of University graduates, who are entitled to a share, competition does not seem to be much called for. They should have preference over non-graduates. But the graduates might be required to go through a course of special training, when necessary. This has been the rule with the Bombay Government since 1879, but it is enforced, I believe, only in filling up Mamlats and Tahsils, and that too indifferently.

Here, I believe, the backward classes of India might be largely encouraged, though even for the Uncovenanted Service anything like propotuating class distinctions would be objectionable in principle and would fail of effecting that good for the classes lagging behind which might be expected in some quarters. We cannot all at once do away with the hereditary prejudices and predilections of different classes. One class might do well for certain branches of the public service, for which another class might discover no aptitude. But on the whole an equilibrium would be sure to be established in time. As a rule, I would leave each province to have its own Uncovenanted Service.

Coming to the claims of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans, it is hard to see how we could, with justice, exclude these from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, though the bulk of it would necessarily be filled by pure natives if the service is recruited after a searching test of the qualities most needed for a satisfactory discharge of duties. The Queen's Proclamation says:—"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge."

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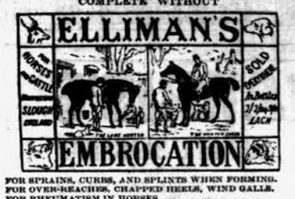

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.